Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology & Criminal Justice (ADPCCJ)
2012 Survey Report

ADPCCJ Executive Board

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Purpose

The Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice is comprised of universities and colleges offering the doctorate in criminal justice, criminology, and related areas of study. Membership is by invitation, and is open to any program that either currently offers the doctorate or is in some stage of developing such a program. The members meet annually (in conjunction with the meetings of the American Society of Criminology), conduct an annual survey of doctoral program activities, and work to advance the interests of advanced study of crime and justice.

Introduction

The Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice (ADPCCJ) has been in operation since the late 1970s, but it has become more strongly organized during the last decade. Membership is open to all institutions that currently have or are developing a doctoral program in criminology, criminal justice, or a closely related discipline. As outlined in the ADPCCJ charter (see www.adpccj.com/charter.html), the primary purpose of the association is to "promote doctoral education with a primary focus on crime and justice." One of the core roles of the ADPCCJ is to collect and disseminate information for the advancement of doctoral education in crime and justice. A key way in which the ADPCCJ fulfills this role is by fielding an annual survey of doctoral programs, something it has done since 1998.

This report summarizes results from the 2012 ADPCCJ survey. Results for prior years can be found on the association website (www.adpccj.com). In addition, Frost and Clear (2007, *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 18: 35-52) provide a good description of the history of CCJ doctoral programs and summarize ADPCCJ survey results from the late 1990s through the mid-2000s. During the 2012 spring academic semester, the Executive Board of the ADPCCJ distributed a survey to all active members, which at that time stood at thirty-seven programs. We received partial responses to the

survey from thirty-four programs, and full data on most questions for at least thirty programs. Because several programs expressed some unease about directly sharing with others the specific information they provided on the survey, preferring instead to have the data conveyed in aggregate form, we summarize below the general patterns observed without reference to particular programs.

The report begins with a brief overview of the programs that reported data to ADPCCJ, followed by a portrait of their faculties, graduate students, and selected policies and procedures. The body of the report focuses on describing patterns for all reporting programs. Given that ADPCCJ members frequently request similar information for smaller subsets of programs as well, often those identified in various ways as "top" programs, we also include in the Appendix a series of graphs and figures that provide a comparable summary of programs that were ranked in the top 5 by U.S. News & World Report in 2009. The top programs ranked by U.S. News & World Report include University of Maryland, University at Albany-SUNY, University of Cincinnati, University of Missouri-St. Louis, Pennsylvania State University, and University of California, Irvine (for a listing of all 2009 rankings for Criminology and Criminal Justice programs, see http://grad-schools.usnews.rankingsandreviews.com/best-graduate-schools/top-criminology-schools/rankings).

Overview of ADPCCJ Criminology and Criminal Justice Programs

The thirty-four programs that provided data to the ADPCCJ in 2012 are listed in Table 1. These programs span 21 states; 17 are located in the southern region of the U.S., with the remaining spread across the other areas (2 in the western part of the U.S., 4 in the Midwest, 9 in the northeast) or outside the nation (1 in Canada and 1 in Slovenia). It is important to acknowledge that three current members of the ADPCCJ did not respond to the survey, yielding a non-participation rate of 8.1 percent. Two non-participants offer the master's degree in criminology and criminal justice only, along-side an interdisciplinary Ph.D. (North Dakota State University and University of Central Florida), so their exclusion is not likely to alter the overall assessment of doctoral programs offered herein. Additionally, one program which offered data (University of Maribor, Slovenia) was able to provide

little information because of the difference in the school systems. Therefore, this program was not included in the compiled data.

Table 1. Participating Programs, 2012 ADPCCJ Survey (N=34)

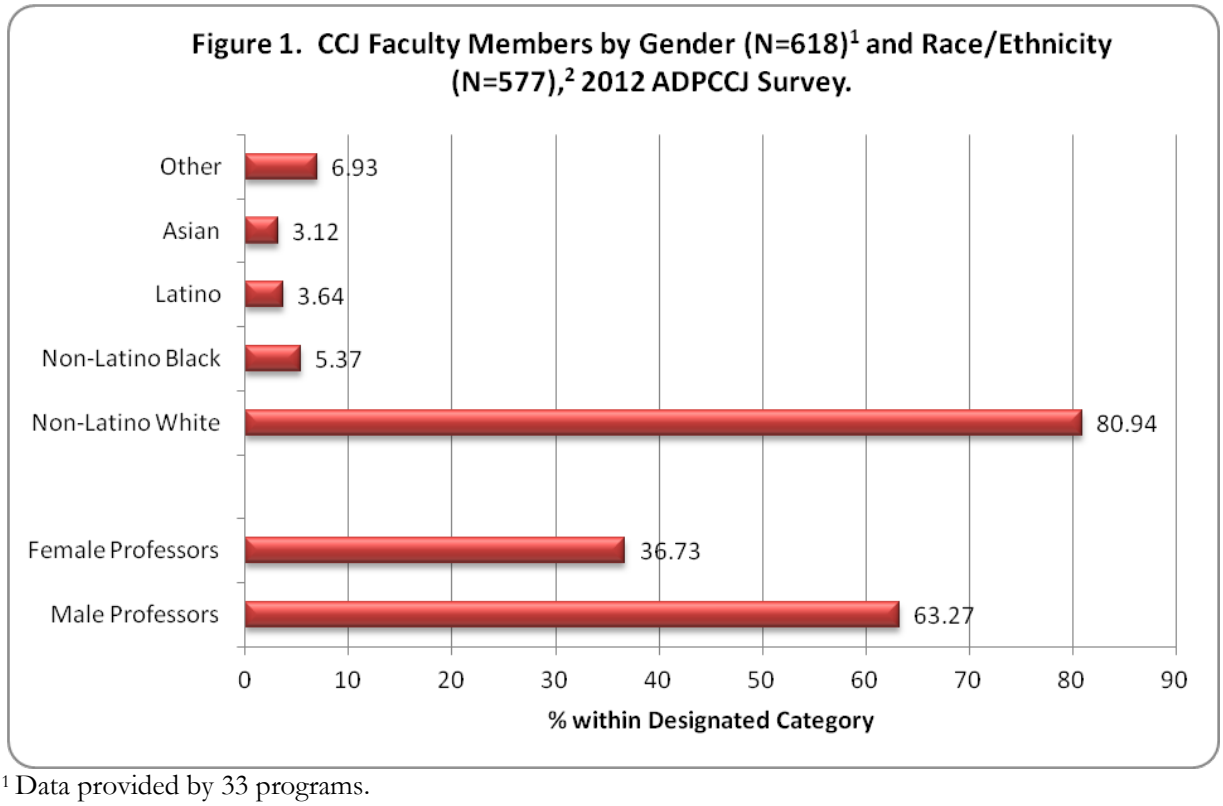
American University	Texas State University
Arizona State University	University at Albany
Florida State University	University of Arkansas, Little Rock
George Mason University	University of California, Irvine
Georgia State University	University of Cincinnati
Indiana University of Pennsylvania	University of Delaware
John Jay College, CUNY	University of Florida
Michigan State University	University of Illinois at Chicago
Northeastern University	University of Maribor, Slovenia
Old Dominion University	University of Maryland
Penn State University	University of Missouri-St. Louis
Prairie View A&M University	University of Nebraska at Omaha
Rutgers University	University of New Haven
Sam Houston State University	University of South Carolina
Simon Fraser University	University of South Florida
Temple University	University of Southern Mississippi
Texas Southern University	University of Texas at Dallas

Collectively, the 33 programs represented in the ADPCCJ survey employed 637 full-time faculty members in 2012, and they reported serving over 24,000 criminology and criminal justice undergraduate majors and over 3,100 graduate students actively pursuing advanced degrees (i.e., Master's degrees and Doctoral degrees). Most of the faculty information refers to circumstances present at the time of the survey (Spring 2012), but other items for faculty (e.g., courses taught) and much of the student data refer to the previous academic year (AY 2010-2011). Where relevant we highlight the appropriate temporal reference period. We begin by presenting results for some key attributes of the faculties represented in the participating programs, followed by a summary of ADPCCJ survey results that describe the characteristics of currently active graduate students. Finally, we present information on the cohort of graduate students who enrolled in 2011-2012. Sample sizes vary across the items discussed below due either to relevance (e.g., programs with only M.A. programs

did not provide responses to questions about doctoral programs) or non-response. We therefore note the sample sizes for each of the issues covered.

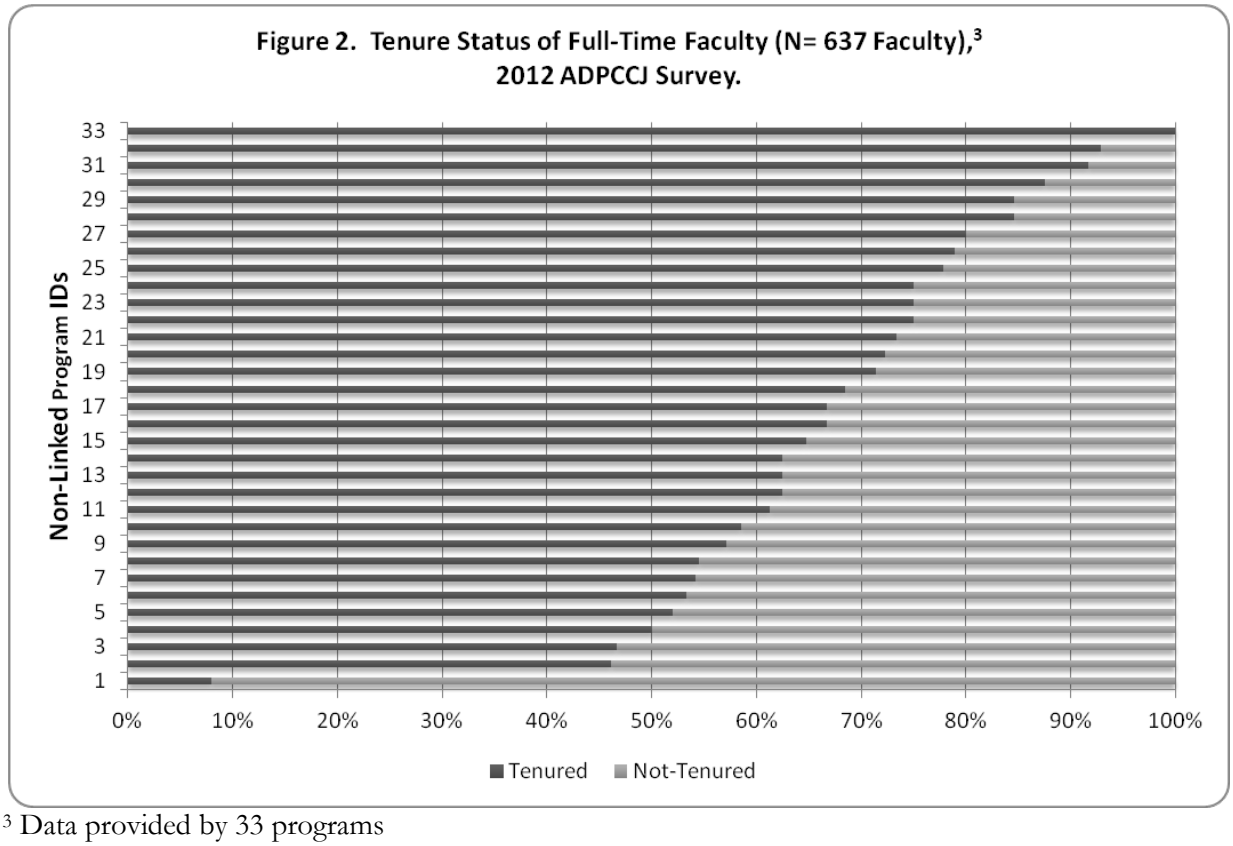
CCJ Faculty Information Reported in the 2012 ADPCCJ Survey

The median full-time faculty size in 2012 for the 33 programs was 16 faculty members (this includes full professors, associate professors, assistant professors, instructors, and other full time faculty). The smallest CCJ doctoral program, as measured by the number of full-time faculty members, contained 6 faculty members, while the largest program contained 75 full-time faculty members. The ADPCCJ survey gathered some basic demographic attributes of CCJ faculty members across graduate programs. As Figure 1 shows, a large majority (over 80 percent) of current faculty members across the 31 programs for which such data were supplied are non-Latino white; approximately 5.4 percent were identified as non-Latino black, and the remaining (about 14 percent) were identified as belonging to another racial or ethnic group. Fully sixty-three percent of the full-time faculty members of the ADPCCJ reporting programs are male.



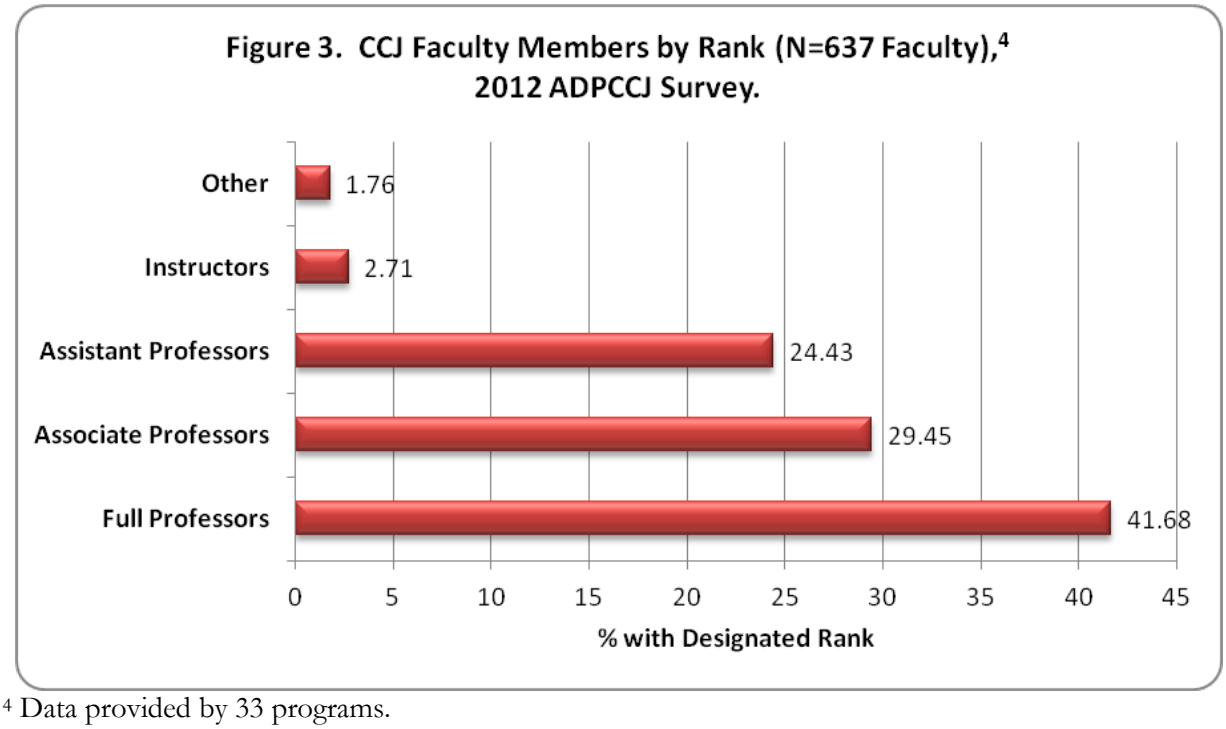
[1] Data provided by 33 programs.
[2] Data provided by 31 programs.

According to the responses in the ADPCCJ survey, the median length of time in service prior to review for tenure and promotion to associate professor in the reporting programs is six years. Over 81 percent of the reporting programs indicated that tenure was considered in the fifth or sixth year of employment, but the effective period varied from three years to seven years across programs. The vast majority of full-time faculty members in the reporting programs are tenured or on the tenure-track; indeed, over two-thirds of full-time faculty members in the reporting programs are tenured, and in only a few programs are more than 50 percent of full-time faculty members in non-tenured or non-tenure earning positions. But as Figure 2 shows, this does vary across programs quite a bit. This bar graph shows for each program (identified only with a number that cannot be linked in any direct way to specific programs) the percentage of full-time faculty who are tenured and untenured. As indicated, some programs contain mostly tenured faculty and some contain mostly non-tenured faculty. Overall, though, tenured faculty members are more prevalent in most places.



[3] Data provided by 33 programs

Another way to look at this is to consider faculty rank, where a similar story emerges. As Figure 3 reveals, the most prevalent rank in the reporting programs is full professor, followed by associate professor, then assistant professor, and finally instructors and others. Of course, this picture varies across programs in ways that can be anticipated from the assessment of tenure status noted above. In fact, within each of the three largest categories (full professors, associate professors, and assistant professors), the figures range across programs from about 7% to about 70%. In other words, in some programs 7% of the faculty members are full professors, whereas in others the comparable figure is approximately 70%. The same is true for assistant and associate professors.



[4] Data provided by 33 programs.

The ADPCCJ survey gathers data on faculty salaries by rank as well. Table 2 shows the median nine month salaries for all full professors, associate professors, and assistant professors as well as for recently hired assistant professors across the 23 programs that provided such data. Within each of these categories, the minimum and maximum salaries also are displayed. Table 2 indicates substantial variability in faculty salaries both between and within ranks.

Table 2. Faculty Salaries, 2012 ADPCCJ Survey (N=23)

	Mean Salary	Median Salary	Minimum Salary	Maximum Salary
Current Full Professors	126,351	121,274	61,000	230,000
Current Associate Professors	81,035	83,340	52,000	129,000
Current Assistant Professors	64,201	64,396	43,000	95,000
Most Recently Hired Assistant Professor	62,932	62,974	50,000	90,000

Note: Minimum and maximum salaries rounded to the nearest thousandth.

The ADPCCJ survey also assessed the typical course-loads and overall distribution of duties across teaching, service, and research. The majority (69%) of programs that provided data on workload (N=32) indicated that full-time faculty were typically assigned four courses per academic year; a small handful reported higher teaching loads, ranging from 5 to 8 courses per year. The median number of courses assigned per academic year across these programs was four. Considering work-load more broadly, as displayed in Table 3 most of the programs indicated an expected time allocation distribution for faculty that equates to 41% teaching, 42% research, and 17% service. The table also shows, however, that the expected time allocated to each of the three major dimensions of professional scholarship differs significantly across programs.

Table 3. Faculty Time Distribution, 2012 ADPCCJ Survey (N=32)

	Mean	Median	Min	Max
Percentage of Time on Research	43	40	20	70
Percentage of Time on Teaching	41	40	20	60
Percentage of Time on Service	17	18	5	33

Looking more closely at teaching, the ADPCCJ survey revealed substantial variation in the number of class sections offered and the way in which classes are covered by programs. Table 4 summarizes information relevant to these issues. For the thirty programs that provided pertinent information, the median number of undergraduate class sections offered in the preceding academic

year (2010-2011) was 81, but this varied from 43 to 456 across programs. Taking into consideration the number of full-time faculty members in the reporting programs, these data translate into a ratio of sections offered to faculty members that ranges from approximately 2 to 19 across programs and which is, on average, 6.7 for all 30 programs. Table 4 reveals also that graduate students frequently teach undergraduate courses in ADPCCJ reporting programs. To be sure, in a couple of places few undergraduate courses are taught by graduate students, but in several programs more than

Table 4. Class Sections Offered by Degree, Relative to Faculty Size and Graduate Student Involvement, 2012 ADPCCJ Survey

	Mean	Median	Min	Max
2010-2011 Undergraduate Class Sections (N=30)	110	81	43	456
Ratio of Sections to Faculty	6.66	5.51	2.04	19.14
Percent Taught by Graduate Students	53.04%	55.11%	7.37%	79.41%
2010-2011 Masters Class Sections (N=28)	20	15	0	65
Ratio of Sections to Faculty	1.23	1.21	0	3.57
Percent Taught by Graduate Students	8.79%	0%	0%	50%
2010-2011 Doctoral Class Sections (N=30)	15	13	3	49
Ratio of Sections to Faculty	0.94	0.62	0.13	2.8
Percent Taught by Graduate Students	1.16%	0%	0%	24%

two-thirds of the undergraduate sections are covered by graduate students and in one instance this figure surpasses 79 percent. Across all programs, the median percentage of undergraduate sections taught by graduate students is 55.11 percent.

A final piece of information gathered on CCJ faculty members in the ADPCCJ survey concerns faculty scholarly productivity (i.e., publications and grants). Twenty-nine program representatives reported on the number of articles published in peer-reviewed journals and twenty-seven reported on the number of books published during the previous academic year. The information provided is summarized in Table 5. It is important to note that these estimates make no adjustments for the

prestige of the journals in which the articles appear or the quality of the book publisher, but they provide an indication of the overall *quantity* of publications across programs during the period. The data indicate that the median number of journal articles published per faculty members in these

Table 5. Faculty Productivity in Past Year, 2012 ADPCCJ Survey

Articles (N=29) and Books (N=27)	**Mean**	**Median**	**Min**	**Max**
Peer Reviewed Journal Articles Published	36	29	6	103
Articles Per Faculty Member	1.96	1.59	0.8	5.72
Books Published	3.7	2	0	10
Books Per Faculty Member	0.23	0.15	0	0.8
Grant Applications (N=27) and Awards (N=28)				
Competitive National Grants Submitted	10.1	7	0	47
Competitive National Grants Received	4.8	3.5	0	19
Grant Dollars Received				
Total Dollars Received Last Fiscal Year (N=27)	1,780,314	1,045,543	0	8,808,763
Federal Grant Dollars Received (N=26)	1,288,379	959,091	0	5,525,984
State and Local Grant Dollars Received (N=25)	502,403	150,000	0	3,579,136
Foundation Grant Dollars Received (N=18)	80,064	11,500	0	416,788
Private Grant Dollars Received (N=17)	33,493	0	0	404,973

programs was 1.96, a figure that varied from 0.80 to more than five across programs. Book publications were much less common, with on average four books published per program, but also with substantial variability between programs. With respect to grants, the ADPCCJ survey reveals that the median number of "competitive national grants" submitted across the 27 reporting programs was 7, and the median number of such grants that were funded was 3.5. Some programs did not submit or receive any of these grants, though, while others had a very large number of submissions (e.g., as many as 47) and awards (e.g., as many as 19). Not surprisingly, this translated into substantial variation in the amount of grant funds received by CCJ programs surveyed, as illustrated in the bottom of Table 5.

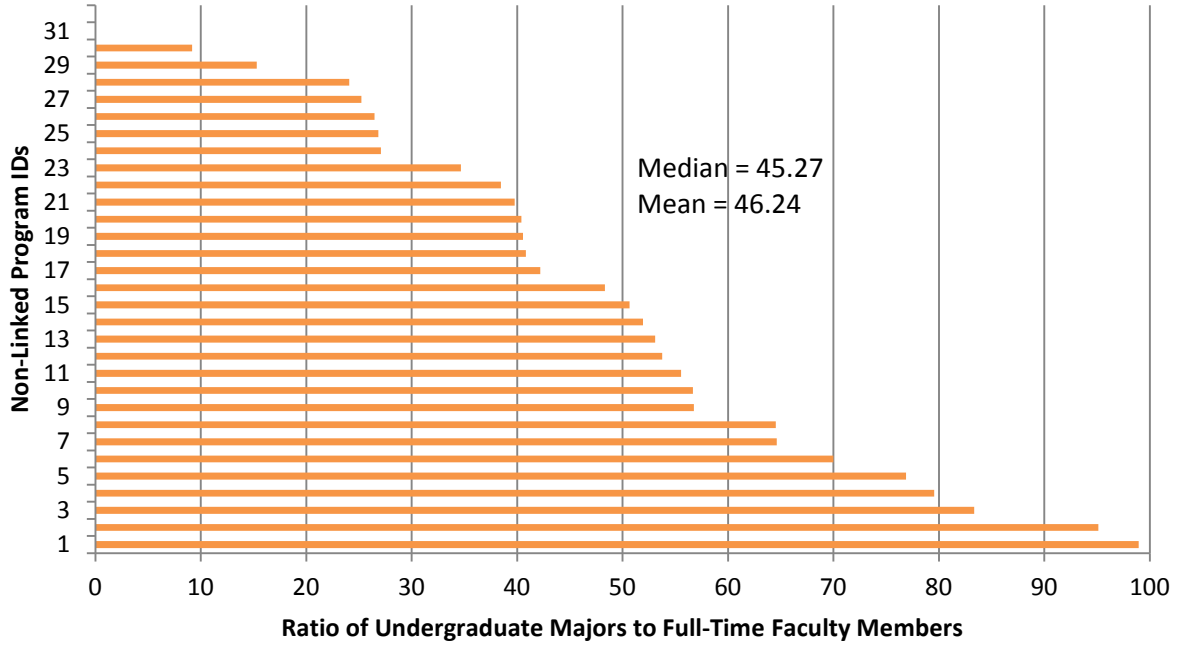
CCJ Student Information Reported in the 2012 ADPCCJ Survey

Active Students

In addition to providing details about faculty members at criminology and criminal justice doctoral institutions across the nation, the ADPCCJ survey elicits a wide array of information on the students who apply for, enroll in, and pursue studies at those programs. As noted above, the thirty-three programs that participated in the 2012 ADPCCJ collectively serve over 24,000 criminology and criminal justice undergraduate majors, over 1,800 students actively pursuing master's degrees, and over 1,300 students actively pursuing doctoral degrees.

The median number of undergraduate majors across the 32 programs that provided the relevant data is 681, but this varies across programs from 0 to 2,324. As noted above, these programs also differ significantly in the number of full-time faculty employed, so one useful way to look at the data on undergraduate majors is to standardize the figures by faculty size. Figure 4 shows the ratio of undergraduate majors to full-time faculty for the 32 programs that provided the needed data. As noted in the figure, the median student-to-faculty ratio for the reporting programs during the reference period (spring, 2012) was 45.27, but the ratio ranged from 0 to 99 across programs.

Figure 4. Undergraduate Majors (N=24,467) Standardized by Full-Time Faculty Size (N= 637),[5] 2012 ADPCCJ Survey



[5] Data provided by 32 programs.

The ADPCCJ survey collected much more detailed information about active and new *graduate* students, including the overall number of students currently enrolled but also a variety of other details. Table 6 displays information about the average graduate student-body size across programs as well as the range across programs. As the table shows, the median number of total graduate students

Table 6. Graduate Program Size, by Degree Type, 2012 ADPCCJ Survey

	Mean	Median	Min	Max
Total Active Graduate Students (N=33 Programs)	96	81	19	299
Active Grad. Students/FT Faculty Members (N=3,167 Active Grad)	5.4	5	0.95	13.4
Active Doctoral Students (N=32 Programs)	40.2	41	8	110
Active Doctoral Students/FT Faculty Members (N=1,328 Active Doctoral)	2.35	2.13	0.71	5.6
Active Masters Students (N=30 Programs)	61.3	46.5	2	239
Active Masters Students/FT Faculty Members (N=1,839 Active Masters)	3.36	2.65	0.22	9.73

(Master's and Doctoral) in the reporting programs in spring 2012 was 81, ranging from 19 to 299. Breaking this down by degree type, we see that the average program had 40 active doctoral students; however, at the extremes, one program had just 8 doctoral students while another had 110. The average number of doctoral students per full-time faculty member was 2.35, though this also varied widely across programs (from .71 to 5.6). A similar picture emerges from the data on size of Master's programs, also shown in Table 6.

Some of the ADPCCJ programs do not have stand-alone CCJ Master's Degree programs, and thus all of their graduate students are pursuing doctoral degrees. But, most programs contain a mix of doctoral and masters students, and overall the average mix is roughly even between the two groups, with doctoral students slightly more represented (52%) than master's students (48%) among those pursuing graduate studies. Both groups exhibit similar demographic attributes, as illustrated in Figures 5 and 6. Much like the faculty data presented earlier, the vast majority of graduate students in

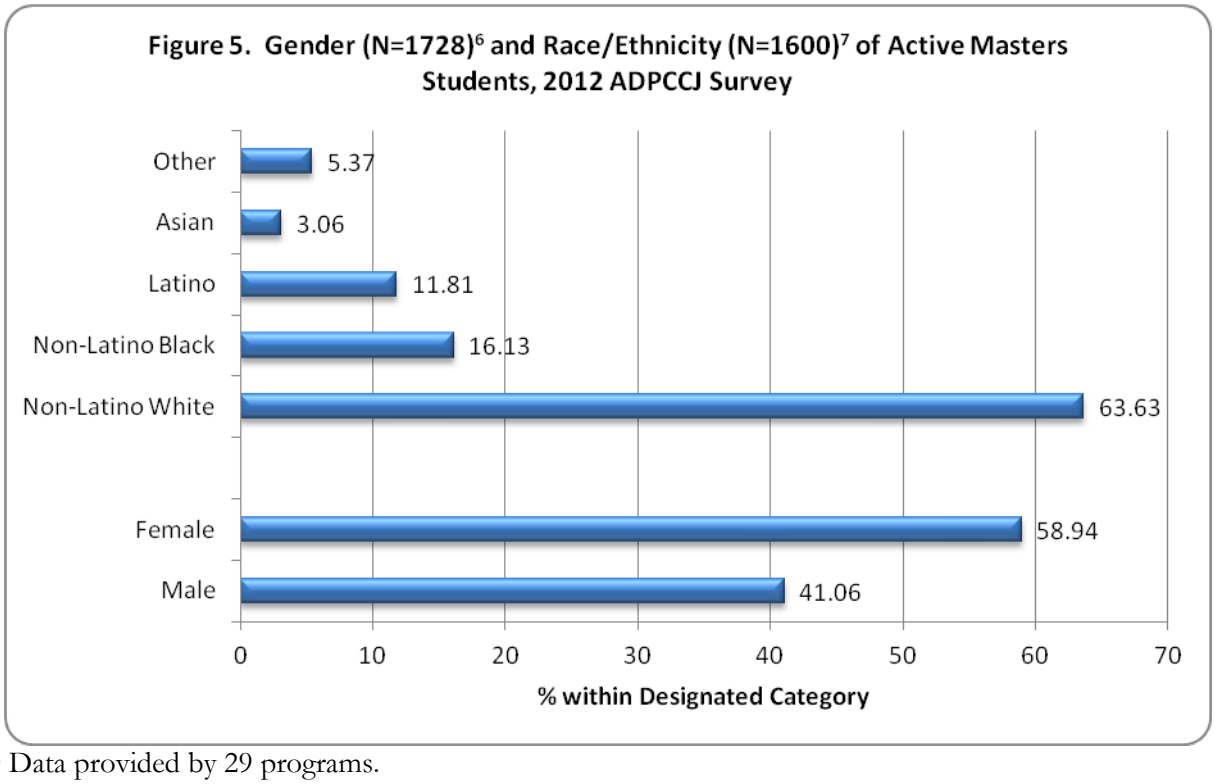
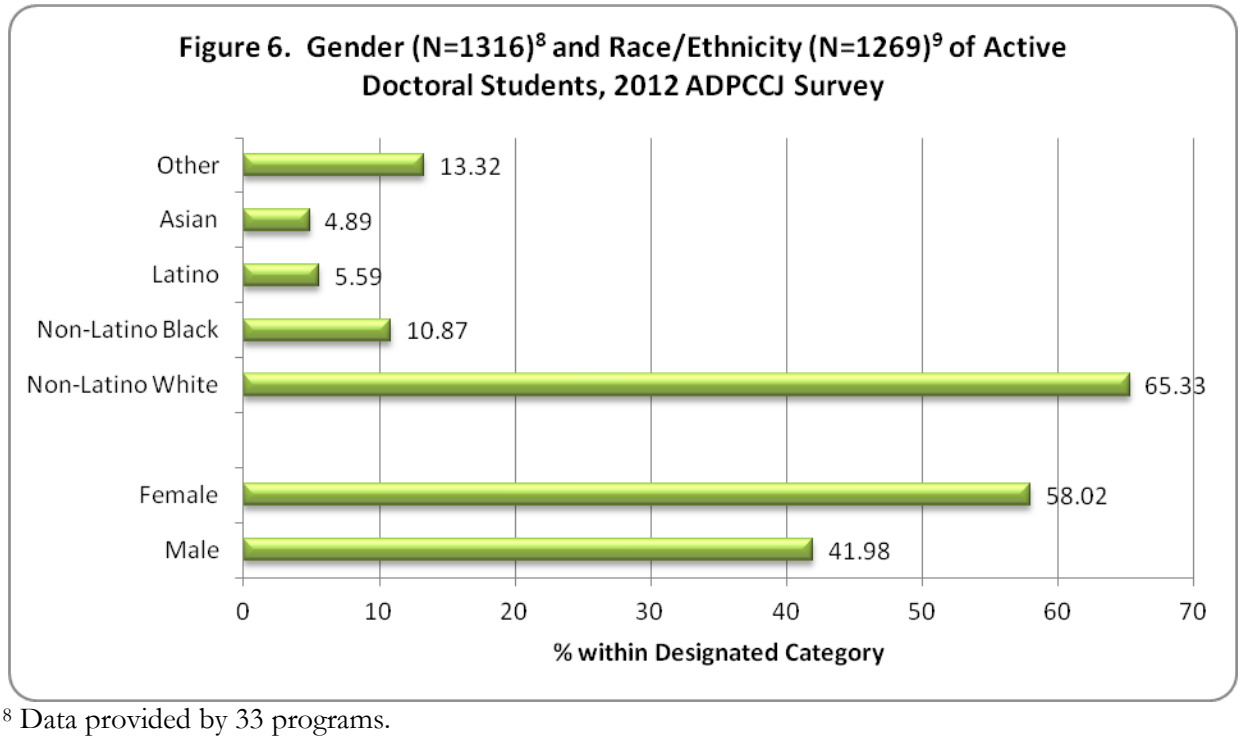


Figure 5. Gender (N=1728)[6] and Race/Ethnicity (N=1600)[7] of Active Masters Students, 2012 ADPCCJ Survey

[6] Data provided by 29 programs.
[7] Data provided by 27 programs.

CCJ (as reported by programs that participated in the ADPCCJ survey) are non-Latino white. But, unlike the pattern observed for full-time faculty, a majority of graduate students in the programs that reported to ADPCCJ are female.



[8] Data provided by 33 programs.
[9] Data provided by 32 programs.

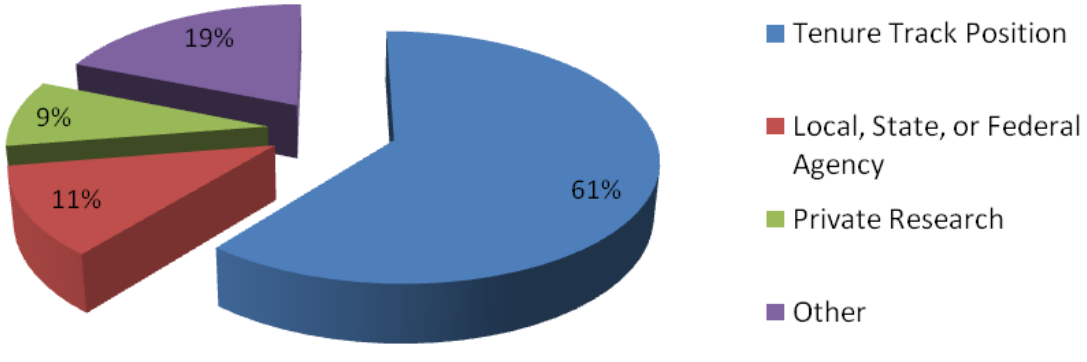
The ADPCCJ survey also elicited information on the status of doctoral students and recent graduation patterns. One dimension of the former is whether doctoral students active in the year preceding the survey were still enrolled and, if not, the reasons for the 'disappearance' of those no longer enrolled. As it turns out, the 2012 ADPCCJ data indicate that this form of student attrition is relatively rare. The median response to the question of how many students had been enrolled in 2010-2011 but were no longer enrolled in 2011-2012 was one student, and in the majority of cases in which students dropped out (N=76) they did so prior to comprehensive exams (N=44).

With respect to graduation patterns, the ADPCCJ data indicate that the reporting programs; combined to confer master's degrees (N=28) to 615 graduate students and doctoral degrees (N=32) to 138 graduate students in 2010-2011. One-third of the doctoral graduates during this period first

enrolled in the fall of 2006 or after, completing the degree in five years or less. Overall, approximately 54 percent of these recent graduates completed their degrees in six years; the remainder took slightly longer to complete their degrees. Enrollment semesters for doctoral graduates range from fall of 1998 to fall of 2007.

What types of jobs do those who complete the doctoral degrees end up in? Figure 7 shows that not only is the employment rate among recent graduates very high – over 80 percent are known to be employed in a tenure-track academic position, a local, state, or federal research agency, or a private research firm – but also that academic positions are by far the most prevalent mode of employment.

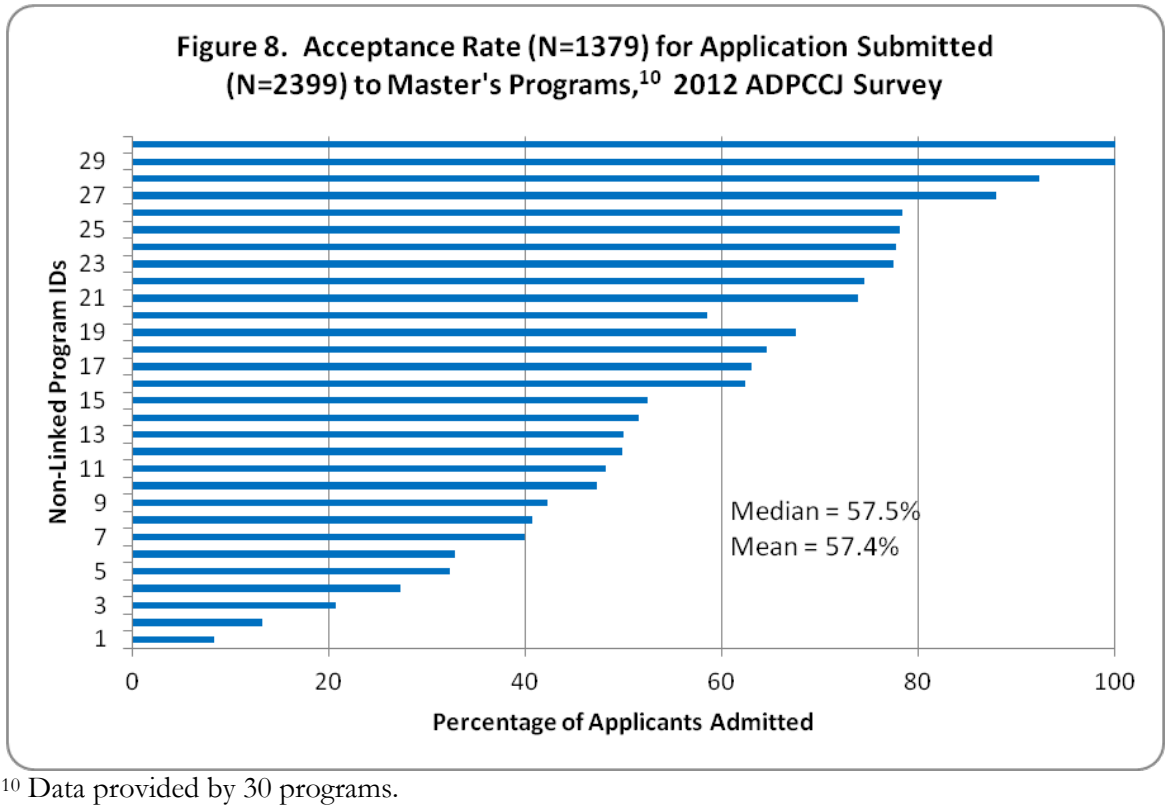
Figure 7. Employment of 2010-2011 Graduates of ADPCCJ Doctoral Programs (N=23 Programs, 138 Graduates), 2012 ADPCCJ Survey



Incoming Students

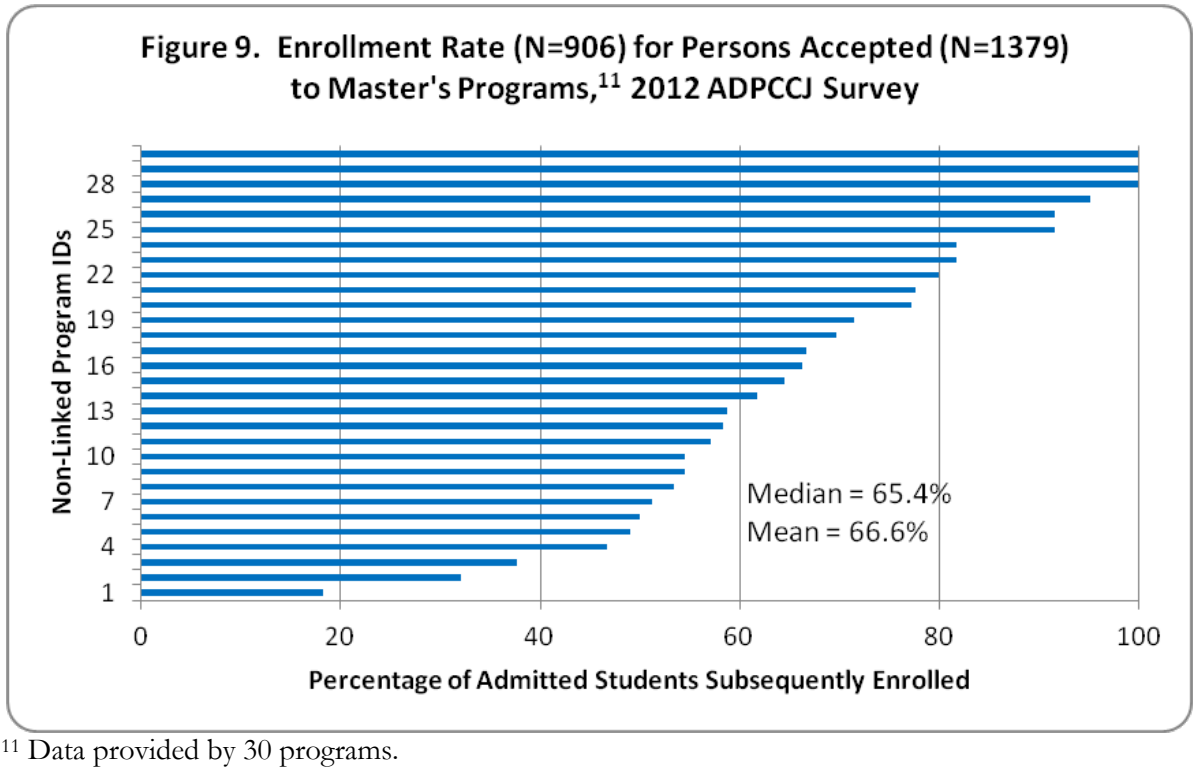
Programs also wish to track incoming students, and thus the ADPCCJ survey captures several details about applications, program admissions decisions, enrollment rates, and a variety of other data items about the students who have most recently joined the ADPCCJ member programs. The 2012 ADPCCJ survey gathered information on new graduate students who enrolled in the 2011-2012 academic year. The thirty participating programs that provided data on master's students received an aggregate total of 2,399 applications from prospective students, with application counts ranging from 5 to 357 across programs. The 33 programs that responded to similar questions about doctoral programs took in 1,335 applications for doctoral study, ranging from a low of 3 to a high of 90.

Figures 8 through 11 summarize the program-specific (non-identified) acceptance rates (i.e. the percentage of applications received that resulted in a decision to admit) and enrollment rates (i.e., the percentage of admitted students who subsequently enrolled) for master's and doctoral programs, respectively



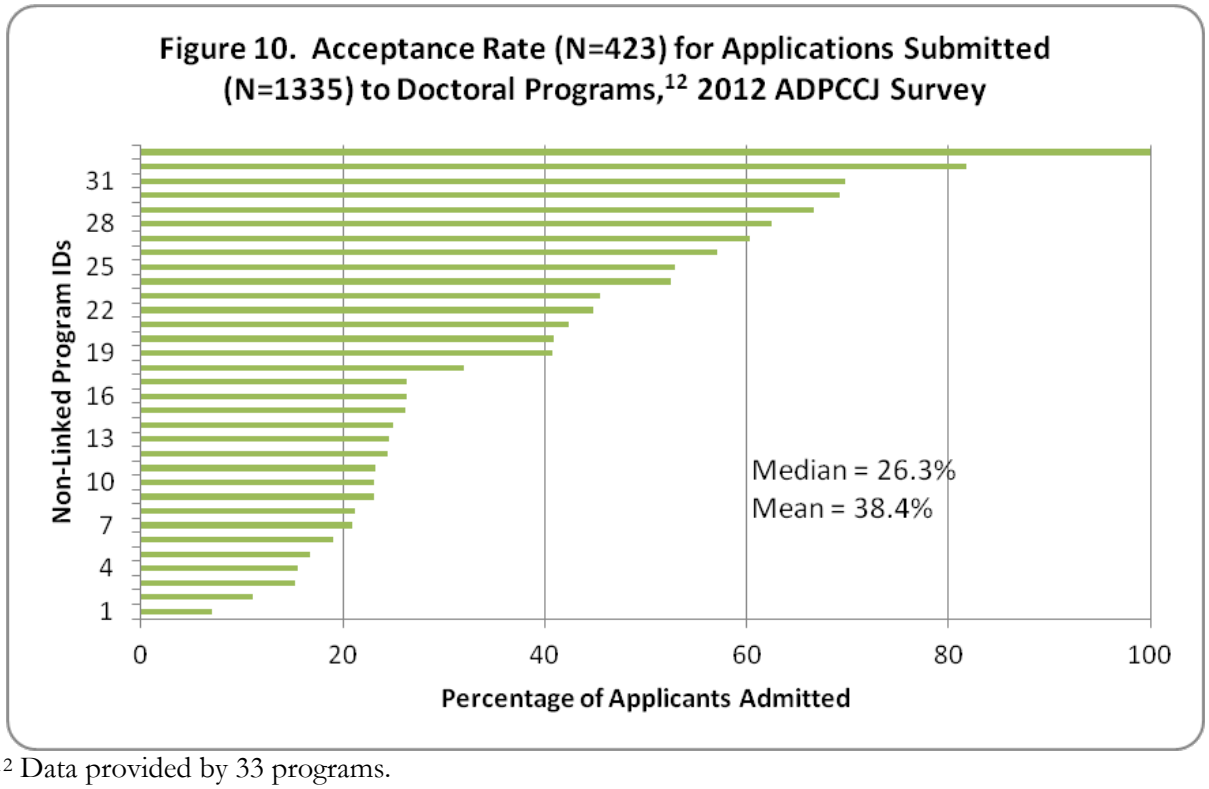
[10] Data provided by 30 programs.

Overall, for the 30 programs that provided data on applications to and admissions decisions for master's programs, the median acceptance rate was 57.5%. Figure 8 shows that such acceptance rates varied widely across programs, however, from roughly 8% to 100%. Figure 9 also reveals substantial variation in enrollment rates for those accepted into master's programs; the median enrollment rate was 65.4%, but this ranged from 18% to 100%.



[11] Data provided by 30 programs.

Average acceptance rates were lower for doctoral programs than master's programs (26.3% vs. 57.5%), but again we see considerable variation across programs, as displayed in Figure 10. While slightly more than a quarter of applicants to doctoral programs in the 33 participating programs were admitted, in some programs less than 15 percent of applicants were admitted, while in others more than 75 percent were admitted.



[12] Data provided by 33 programs.

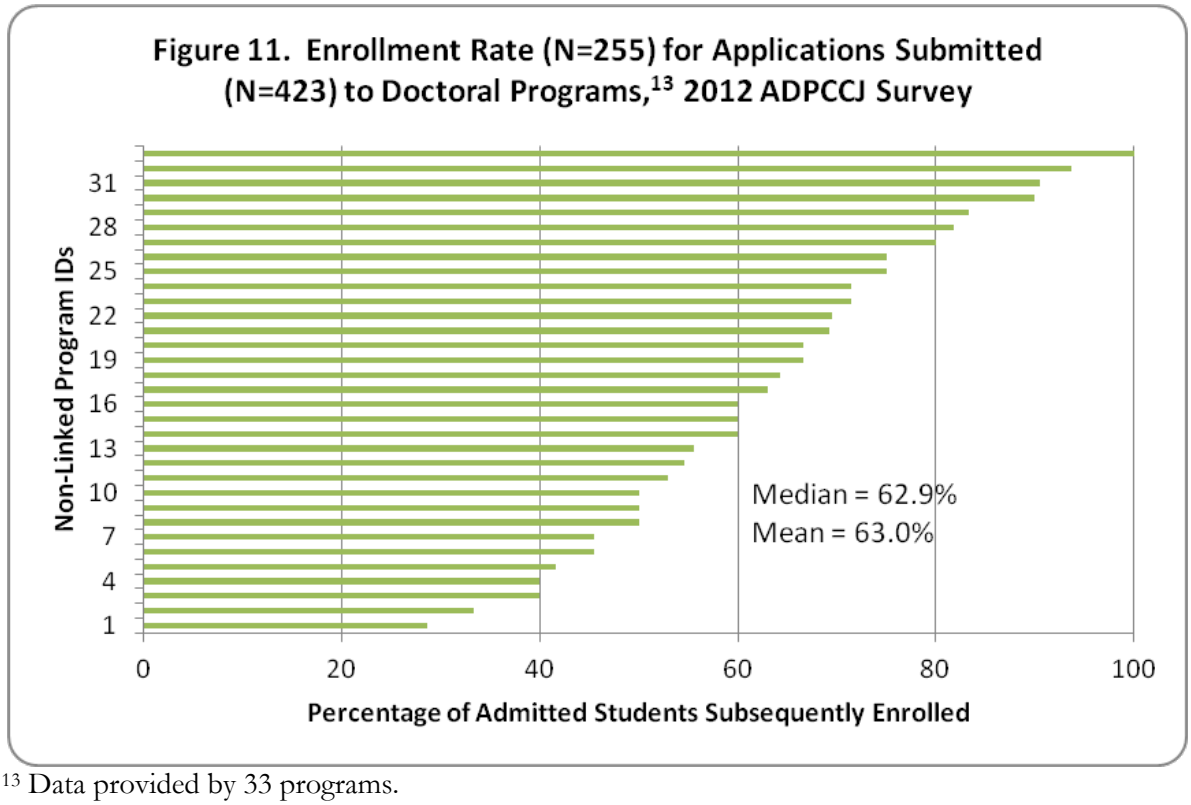
For those admitted to doctoral programs, the ADPCCJ gathers information from programs on GRE scores and grades. With respect to the latter, the average undergraduate grade point average (GPA) for newly admitted doctoral students in ADPCCJ reporting programs was 3.5, and it varied from 2.9 to 3.8 across programs (N=27). ADPCCJ respondents provided the information summarized in Table 7 in response to questions about the average GRE scores among recently admitted doctoral students.

Table 7. GRE Scores for Newly Admitted Doctoral Students, 2012 ADPCCJ Survey (N=29)

	Mean	**Median**	**High**	**Low**
Average GRE Verbal	532	535	650	372
Average GRE Quantitative	608	620	712	350
Average GRE Combined	1090	1122	1370	627

As illustrated in the last row of the table, the median "average GRE combined" (verbal and quantitative) score across programs was 1122. There was a substantial spread in average combined scores, however, ranging from 627 to 1370. The component specific scores yield similar patterns.

Enrollment rates among admitted students range across the full gamut of possibilities. As shown in Figure 11, the median enrollment rate for the 33 programs that provided the needed data was 62.9%, but this ranged from 29 to 100 percent (all of the accepted Ph.D. students enrolled).



[13] Data provided by 33 programs.

The ADPCCJ survey indicated that 906 new students enrolled in master's programs across the 30 programs that provided such data. In total, 255 new doctoral students enrolled across the 33 programs that reported such data. Approximately 93 percent of new doctoral and 60 percent of new master's enrollments are studying full-time. The gender, race, and ethnic composition of these incoming cohorts of graduate students was similar to the patterns shown above for all active students (see Figures 5 & 6). The reporting programs indicated that for master's degree programs, the majority of incoming students were female (the median was 52% female for master's programs) and non-Latino

white (the median was 67% non-Latino white). Incoming cohorts of Ph.D. students also exhibited quite a bit of variability across programs in race, ethnic, and gender composition; overall the medians were 56% female and 73% non-Latino white.

A large majority of newly admitted doctoral students in the 2012 ADPCCJ reporting programs received tuition remission and were funded as either a research or teaching assistant (or both). Overall, 60% of active doctoral students in the 32 programs that reported data on funding sources were funded through a teaching or research assistantship. While some programs relied exclusively on teaching assistantships and others relied exclusively on research assistantships, these forms of funding contribute about equally to those supported by non-grant financial resources across all programs. About 17% of active doctoral students were supported primarily through external grants. However, this ranged from no students to three-fourths of active doctoral students being funded by grants in a few programs.

The 2012 ADPCCJ data indicate that the amount of the stipend given to students by programs varies quite a lot. All of programs that provided student funding data indicated that they had both a "basic" stipend level that would be distributed to most students, and a "lucrative" stipend that was reserved for the most promising students. Figures 12 and 13 provide details of funding levels across programs.

As Figure 12 shows, the median "basic stipend" for the ADPCCJ programs that provided data was $15,000, a figure that ranges from $6,600 to $26,000. In terms of "most lucrative" awards, the average award across programs is $20,000, though as Figure 13 shows there is again substantial variability across programs.

Figures 14 and 15 present comparable figures for master's students. Overall, the median stipend for master's students across the 26 programs that offer the degree and which provided the information was $8,500. Six programs that offer CCJ master's degrees do not offer funding on a regular basis. At the other extreme, some programs provide funding for master's students that is comparable to typical funding levels for doctoral students. Additionally, as Figure 15 shows, a few programs reserve some significant awards (e.g., $20,600) for especially promising master's students.

Figure 12. Basic Doctoral Stipends, 2012 ADPCCJ Survey (N=33)

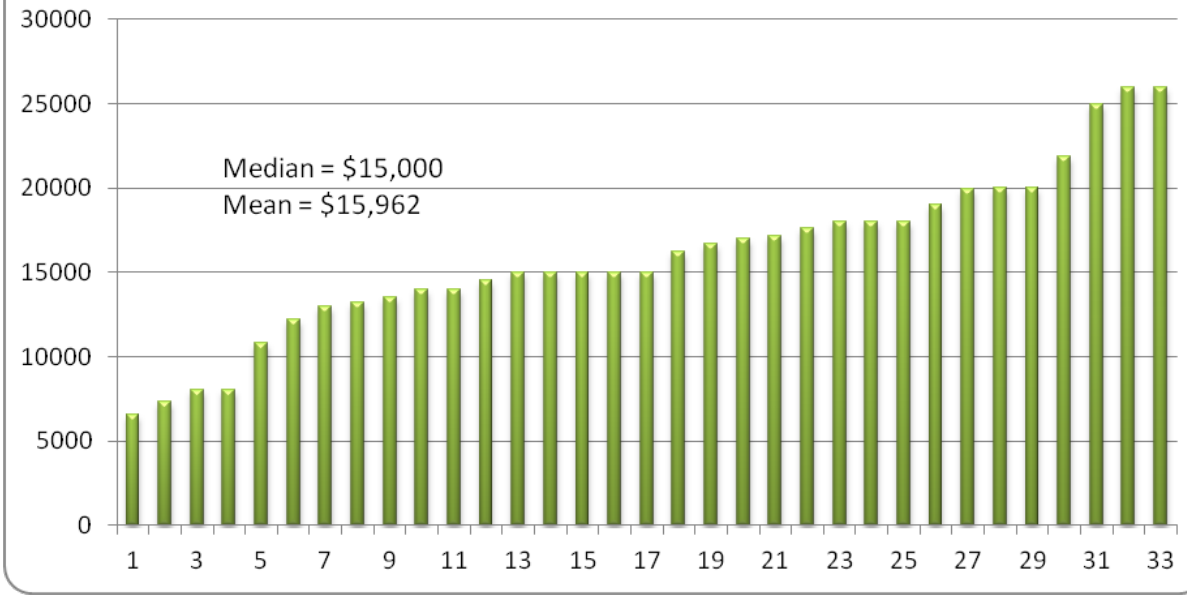
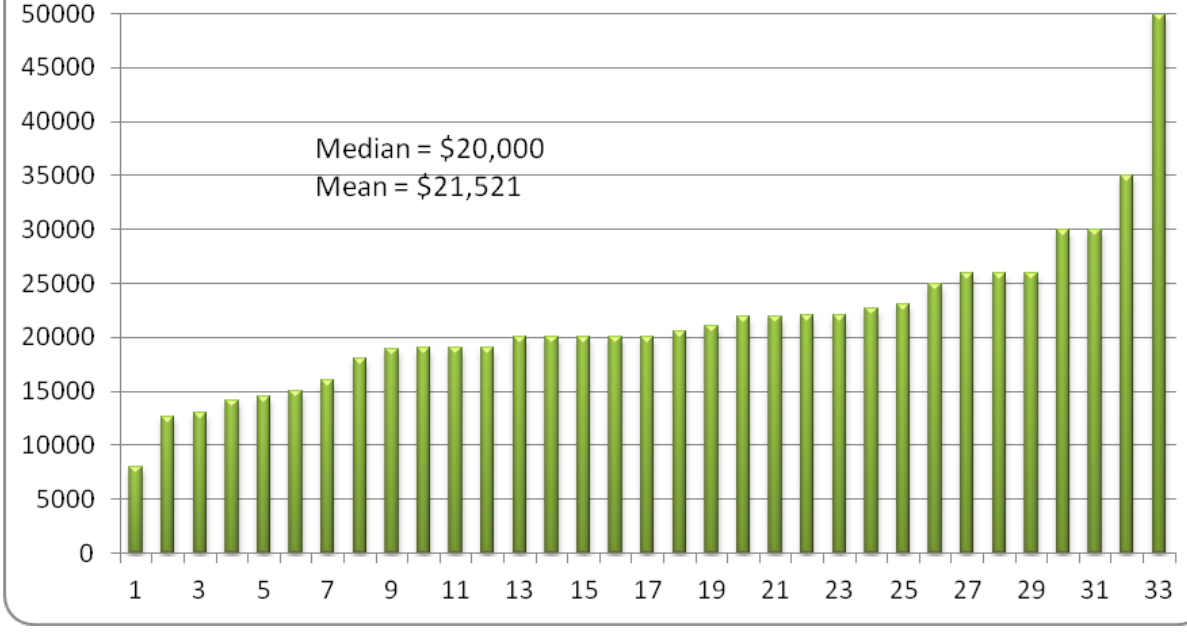


Figure 13. Most Lucrative Doctoral Stipends, 2012 ADPCCJ Survey (N=33)



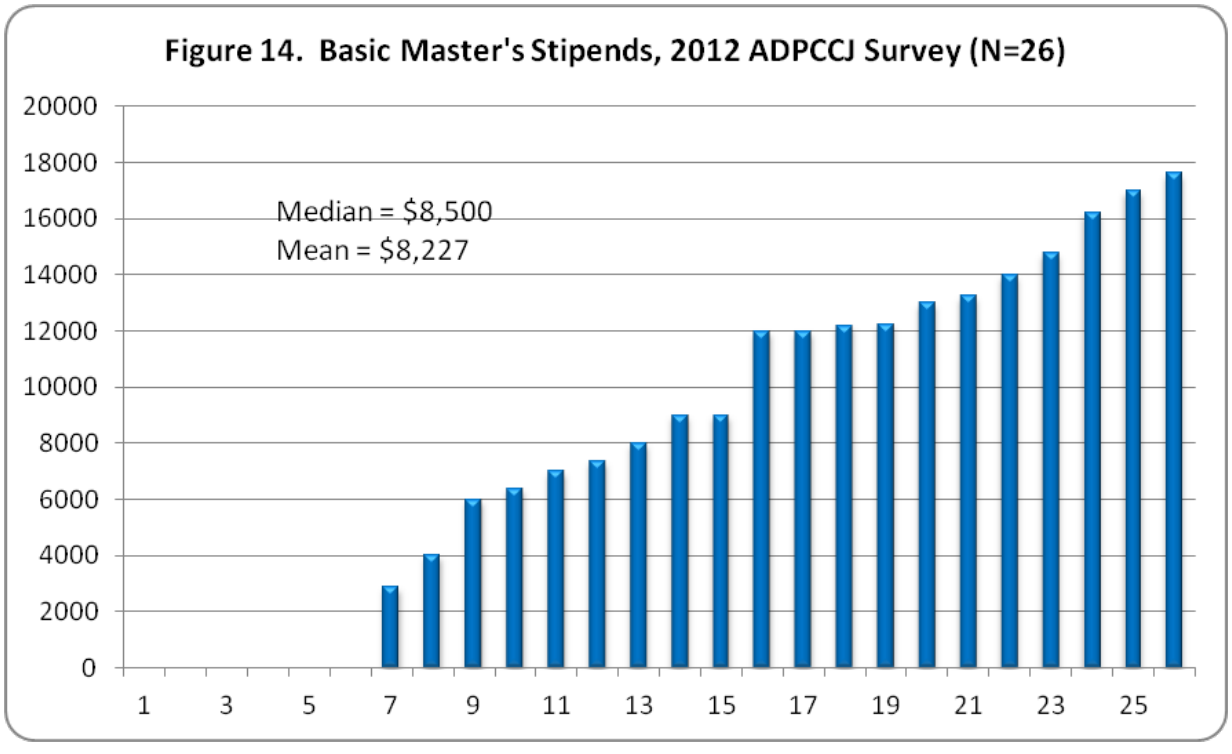


Figure 14. Basic Master's Stipends, 2012 ADPCCJ Survey (N=26)
20000
18000
16000
14000
12000
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
Median = $8,500
Mean = $8,227
1
3
5
7
9
11
13
15
17
19
21
23
25

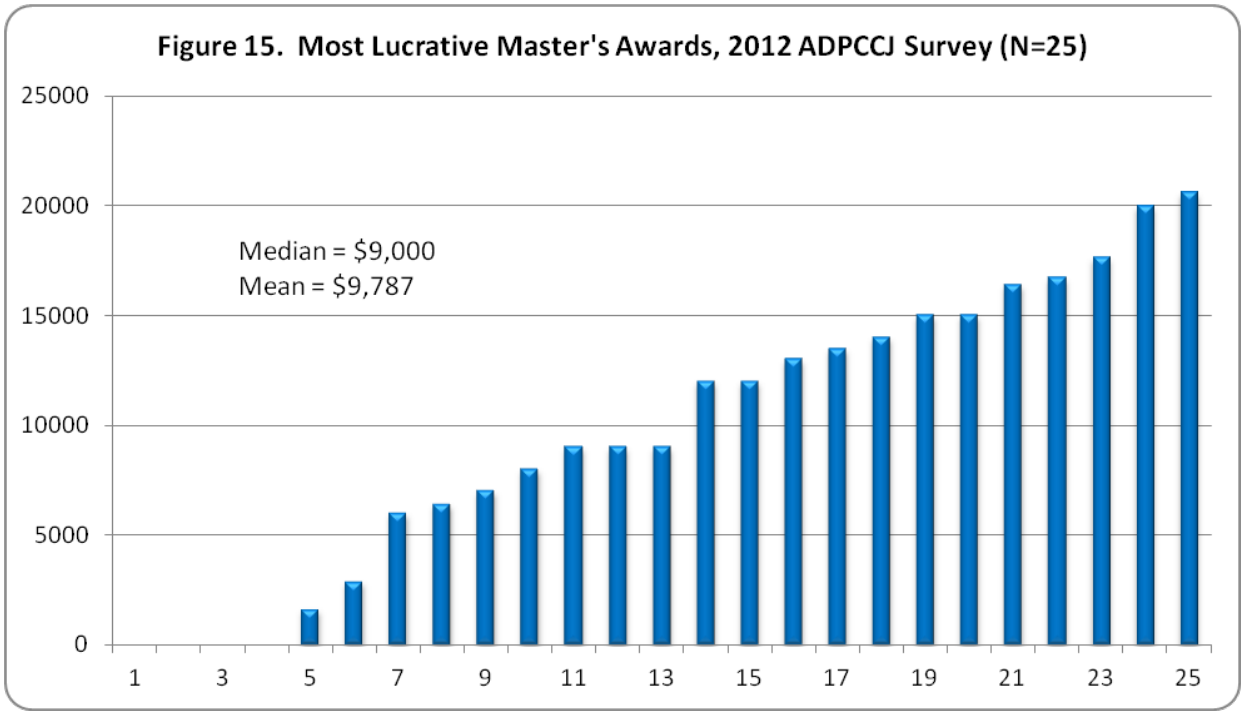


Figure 15. Most Lucrative Master's Awards, 2012 ADPCCJ Survey (N=25)
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
Median = $9,000
Mean = $9,787
1
3
5
7
9
11
13
15
17
19
21
23
25

Conclusion

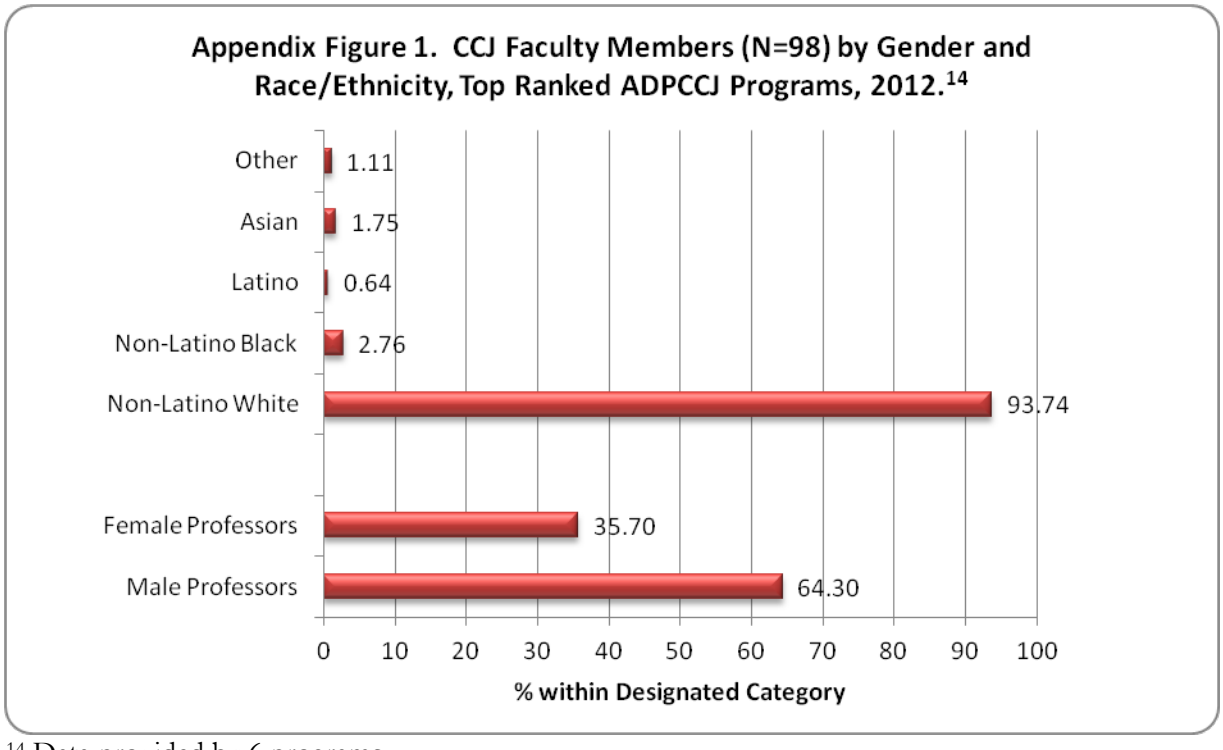
This report provides a snapshot of graduate programs as they looked in 2012. We hope the information summarized above is useful to current ADPCCJ members, others in the CCJ scholarly community, and prospective students and faculty members. Placed in the recent historical context (see, e.g., Frost and Clear, 2007, *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*), the two dominant themes that emerge from the results described herein are continued growth in the number and size of CCJ doctoral programs and an impressive stability in many of the features highlighted above. Some of the data elements summarized in this report (e.g., funding sources and details for graduate students, class sections offered, tenure time-lines) only recently were added to the ADPCCJ survey, so we do not have a good indication of how the reported figures compare with previous eras, but by and large the snap-shot of CCJ doctoral programs provided above is highly similar to what we have seen in the survey over the past several years. For additional information, please visit the ADPCCJ website (www.adpccj.com).

Appendix A. Summary Data from 2011 ADPCCJ Survey for Programs Ranked in Top 5 by U.S. News & World Report (table and figure numbers listed below parallel those for all reporting programs in full report).

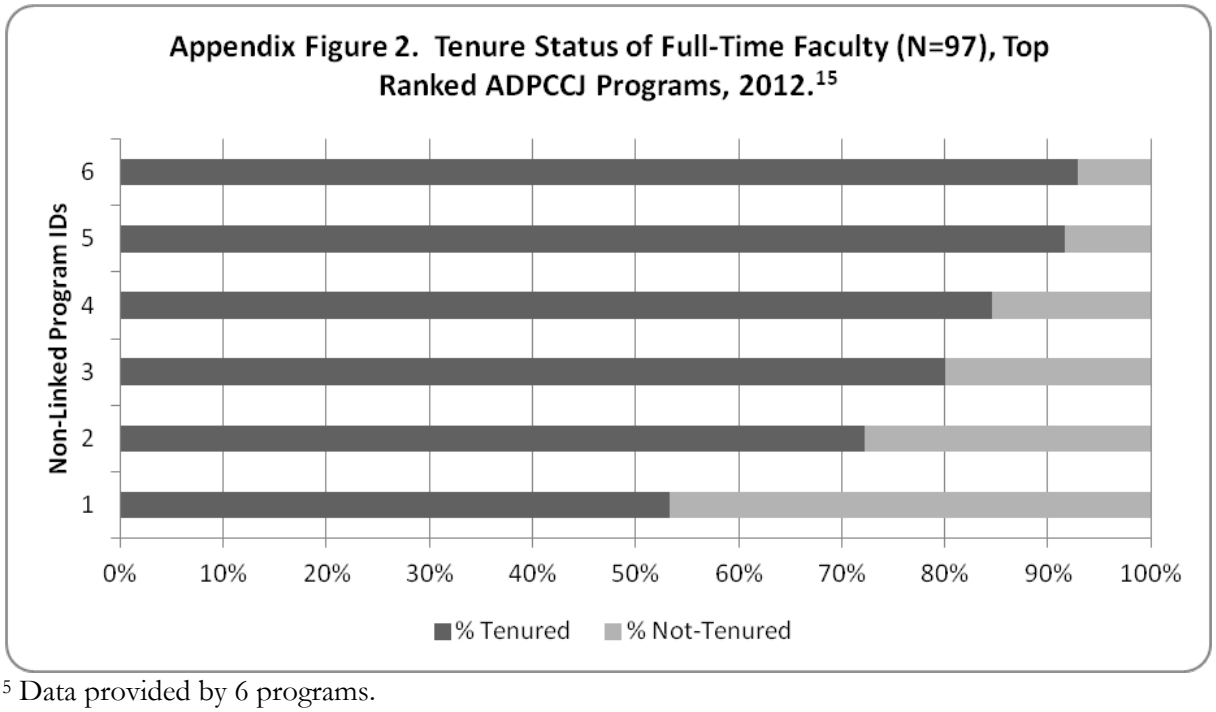
According to U.S. News & World Report, the ranking of doctoral programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice were based on the result of peer assessment surveys. Schools offering doctoral programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice were sent surveys in which department heads, directors of graduate studies, or senior faculty members were asked to rate the academic quality of other institution's doctoral programs. ADPCCJ provided the list of schools to be surveyed (N=36). Questionnaires were based on a 5-point scale: outstanding (5), strong (4), good (3), adequate (2), and marginal (1). Once surveys were returned, a trimmed mean was computed to determine the scores for each school, and schools were then ranked in descending order. There was an overall response rate of 90 percent for the Criminology programs surveyed (for a complete description of the methodology used, see http://www.usnews.com/education/best-graduate-schools/articles/2011/03/14/social-sciences-and-humanities-rankings-methodology-2012).

Appendix Table 1. ADPCCJ Programs with Top 5 Rankings in 2009 U.S. News & World Report (N=6)

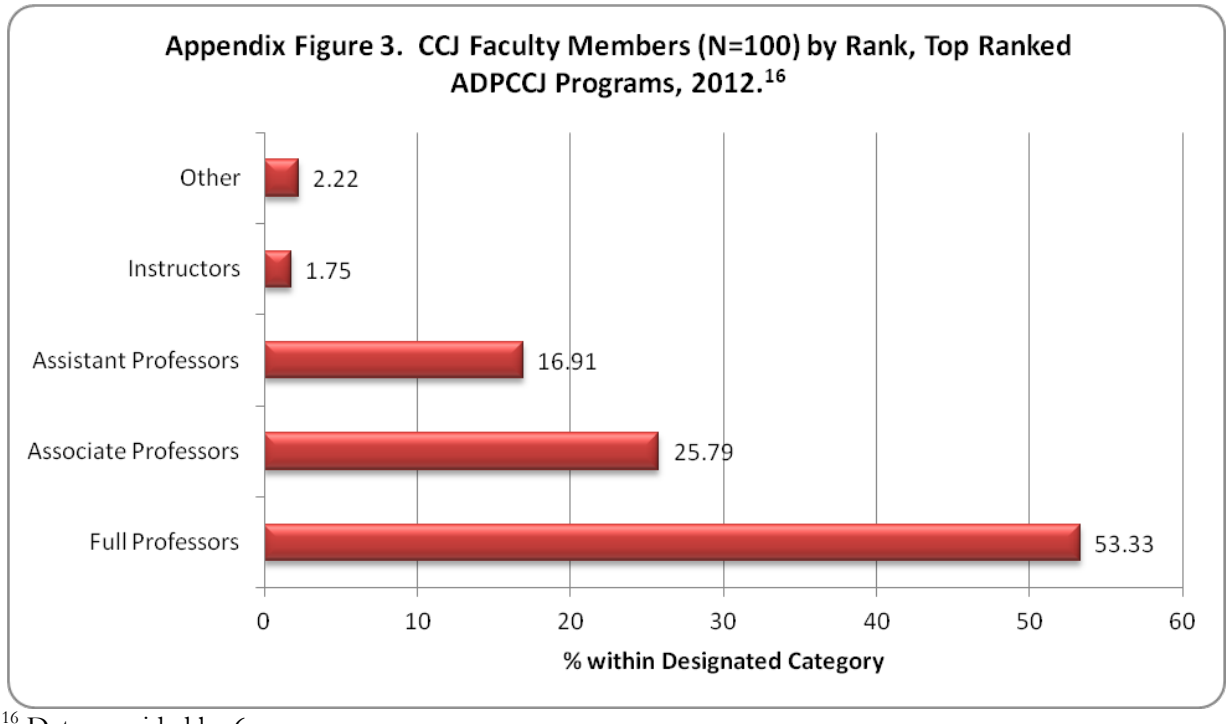
University of Maryland
University at Albany, SUNY
University of Cincinnati
University of Missouri-St. Louis
Pennsylvania State University
University of California, Irvine



[14] Data provided by 6 programs.



[15] Data provided by 6 programs.



[16] Data provided by 6 programs.

Appendix Table 2. Faculty Salaries for Top Ranked ADPCCJ Reporting Programs, 2012 (N=4)

	Mean Salary	Median Salary	Minimum Salary	Maximum Salary
Current Full Professors	125,348	130,215	88,000	208,000
Current Associate Professors	82,268	81,440	76,000	87,000
Current Assistant Professors	67,491	66,500	60,000	72,000
Most Recently Hired Assistant Professor	66,000	65,500	60,000	73,000

Appendix Table 3. Faculty Time Distribution for Top Ranked ADPCCJ Reporting Programs, 2012 (N=6)

	Mean	Median	Min	Max
Percentage of Time on Research	59	45	40	70
Percentage of Time on Teaching	40	42.5	20	50
Percentage of Time on Service	11	10	5	20

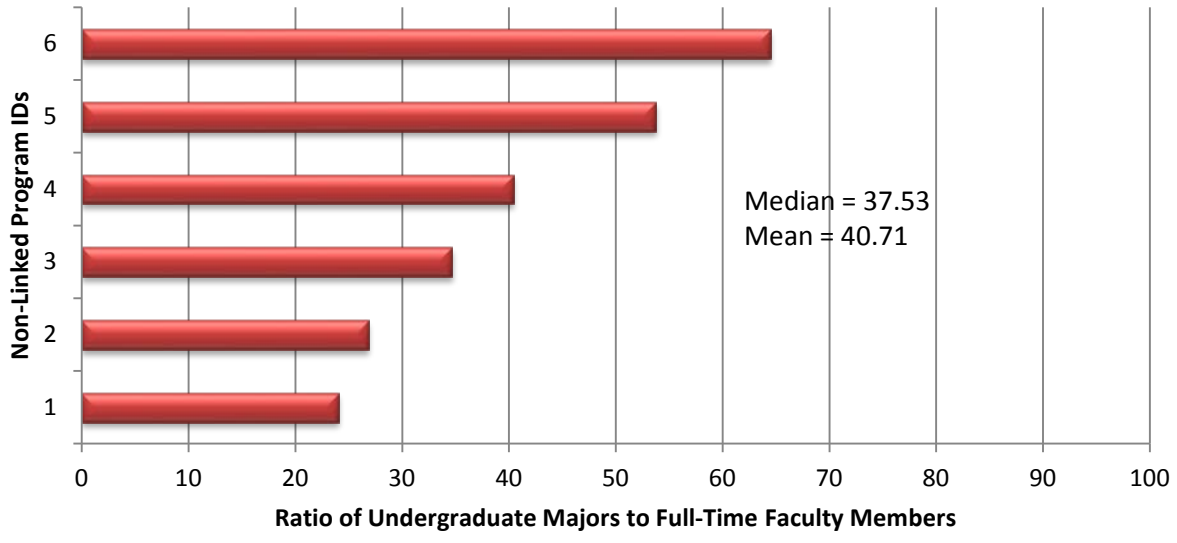
Appendix Table 4. Class Sections Offered by Degree, Relative to Faculty Size and Graduate Student Involvement for Top Ranked ADPCCJ Reporting Programs, 2012

	Mean	Median	Min	Max
2010-2011 Undergraduate Class Sections (N=6)	91.8	71	43	165
Ratio of Sections to Faculty	5.78	4.92	2.50	11
Percent Taught by Graduate Students	54.47%	56.82%	18.46%	76.62%
2010-2011 Masters Class Sections (N=5)	25	24	12	45
Ratio of Sections to Faculty	1.51	1.71	0.5	2.5
Percent Taught by Graduate Students	0%	0%	0%	8%
2010-2011 Doctoral Class Sections (N=5)	28.4	27	6	49
Ratio of Sections to Faculty	1.72	1.92	0.5	2.8
Percent Taught by Graduate Students	0%	0%	0%	4%

Appendix Table 5. Faculty Productivity in Past Year for Top Ranked ADPCCJ Programs, 2012

Articles and Books (N=5)	Mean	Median	Min	Max
Peer Reviewed Journal Articles Published	46.8	40	22	103
Articles Per Faculty Member	2.66	1.73	1.47	5.72
Books Published	6.2	4	1	12
Books Per Faculty Member	0.38	0.29	0.07	0.8
Grant Applications and Awards (N=5)				
Competitive National Grants Submitted	14	7	2	47
Competitive National Grants Received	3.4	4	0	5
Grant Dollars Received				
Total Dollars Received Last Fiscal Year	1,671,099	1,045,543	719,661	3,679,425
Federal Grant Dollars Received (N=5)	888,572	965,000	100,289	1,925,869
State and Local Grant Dollars Received (N=4)	952,284	115,000	0	3,579,136
Foundation Grant Dollars Received (N=3)	20,666	20,000	0	42,000
Private Grant Dollars Received (N=3)	13,833	1000	0	40,500

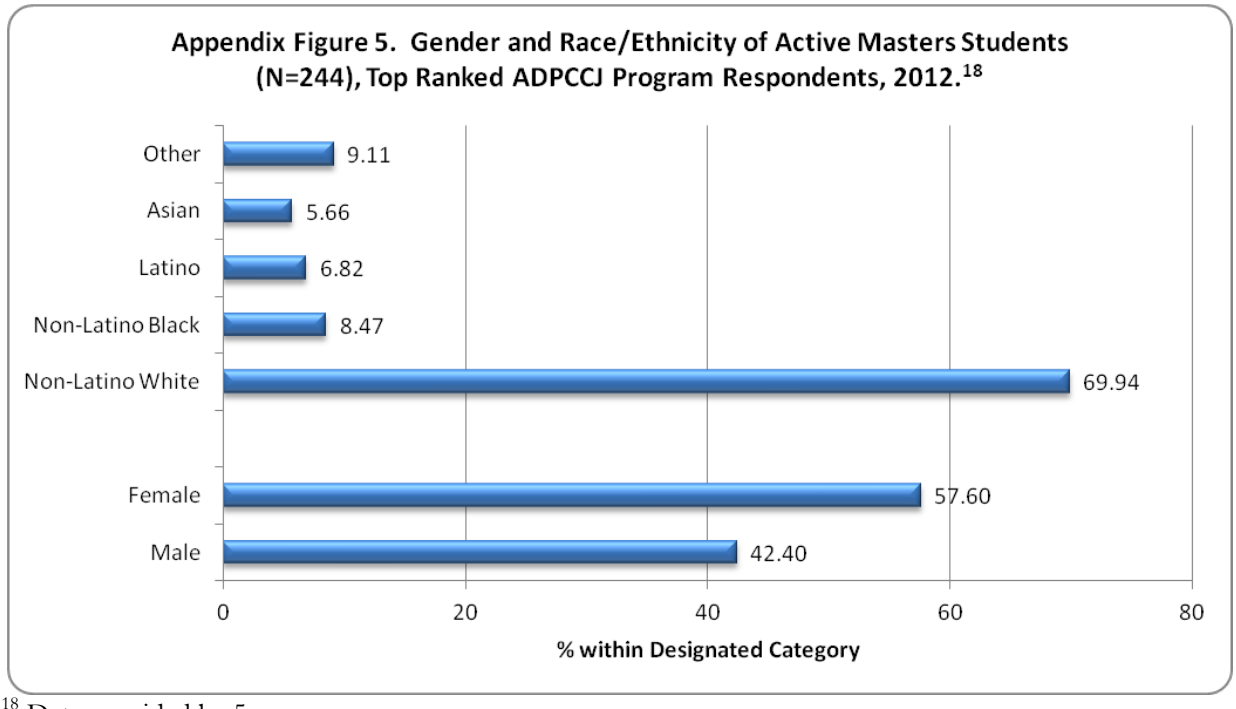
Appendix Figure 4. Undergraduate Majors (N=3895) Standardized by Full-Time Faculty Size (N=100), Top Ranked ADPCCJ Reporting Programs, 2012.[17]



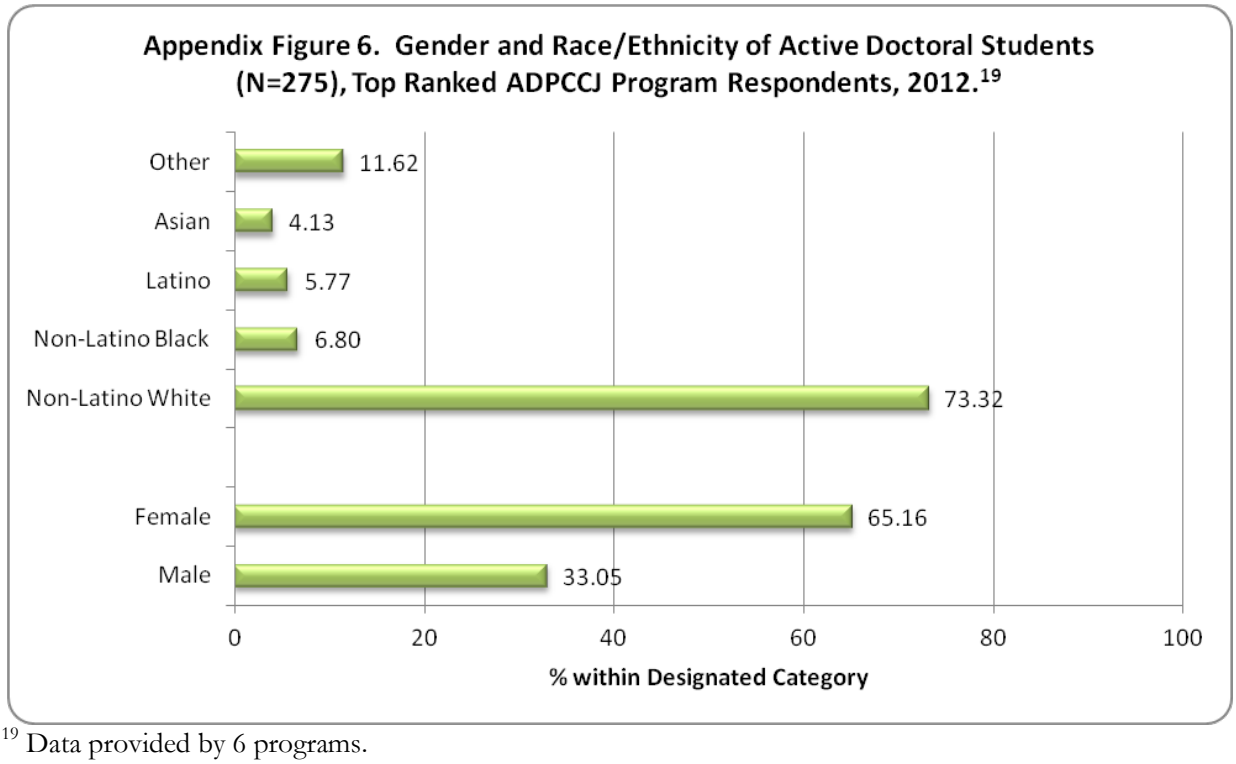
[17] Data provided by 6 reporting programs.

Appendix Table 6. Graduate Program Size, by Degree Type for Top Ranked ADPCCJ Programs, 2012

	Mean	Median	Min	Max
Total Active Graduate Students (N=6)	86.5	91.5	22	140
Active Grad. Students/FT Faculty Members (N=519 Active Grad)	5.04	5.39	1.83	7.29
Active Doctoral Students (N=6)	45.8	46.5	22	70
Active Doctoral Students/FT Faculty Members (N=275 Active Doctoral)	2.74	2.64	1.83	3.89
Active Masters Students (N=5)	48.8	52	14	79
Active Masters Students/FT Faculty Members (N=244 Active Masters)	2.76	3.04	0.93	3.79

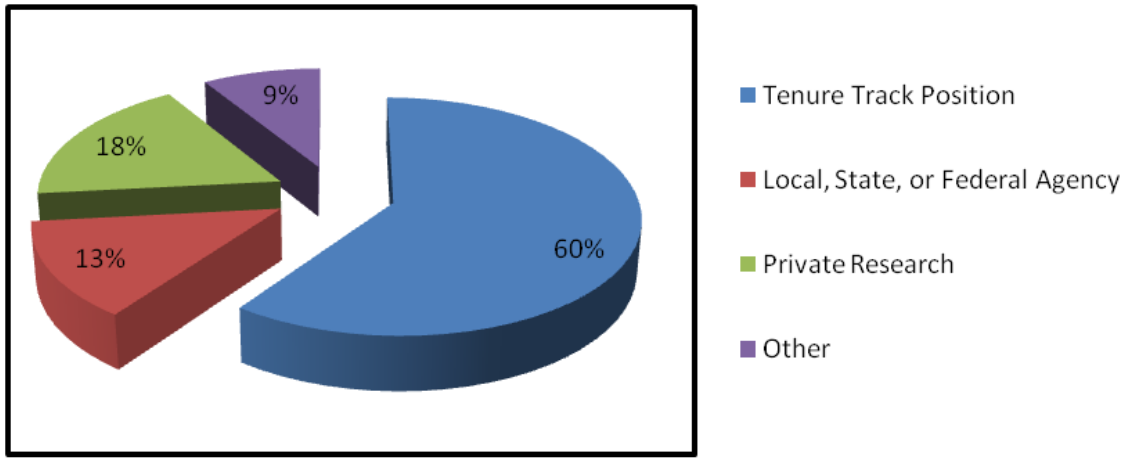


[18] Data provided by 5 programs.

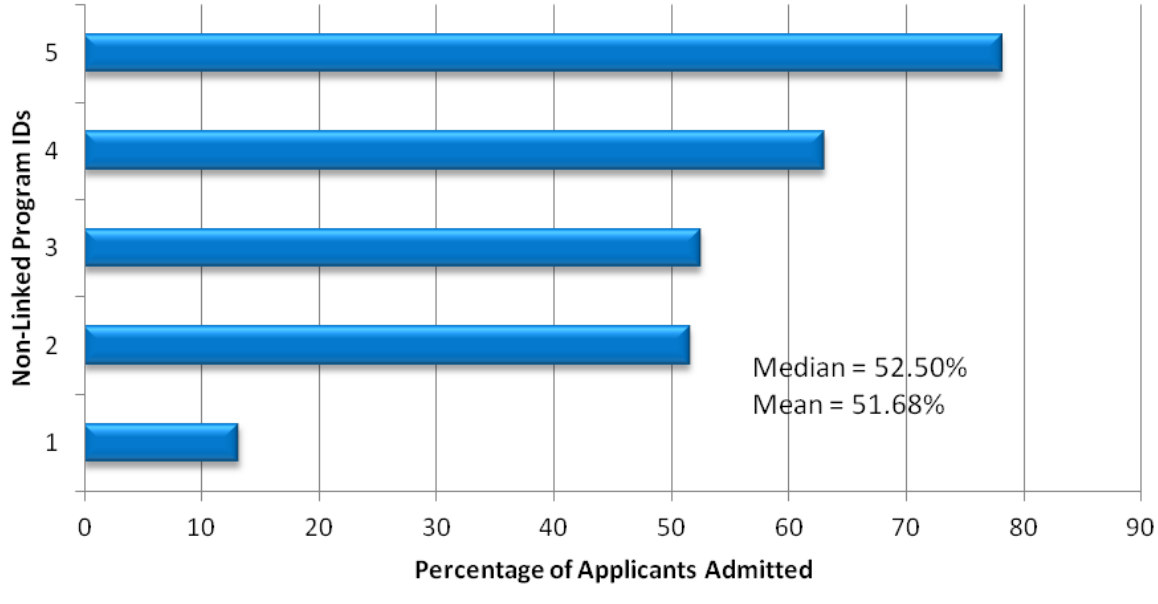


[19] Data provided by 6 programs.

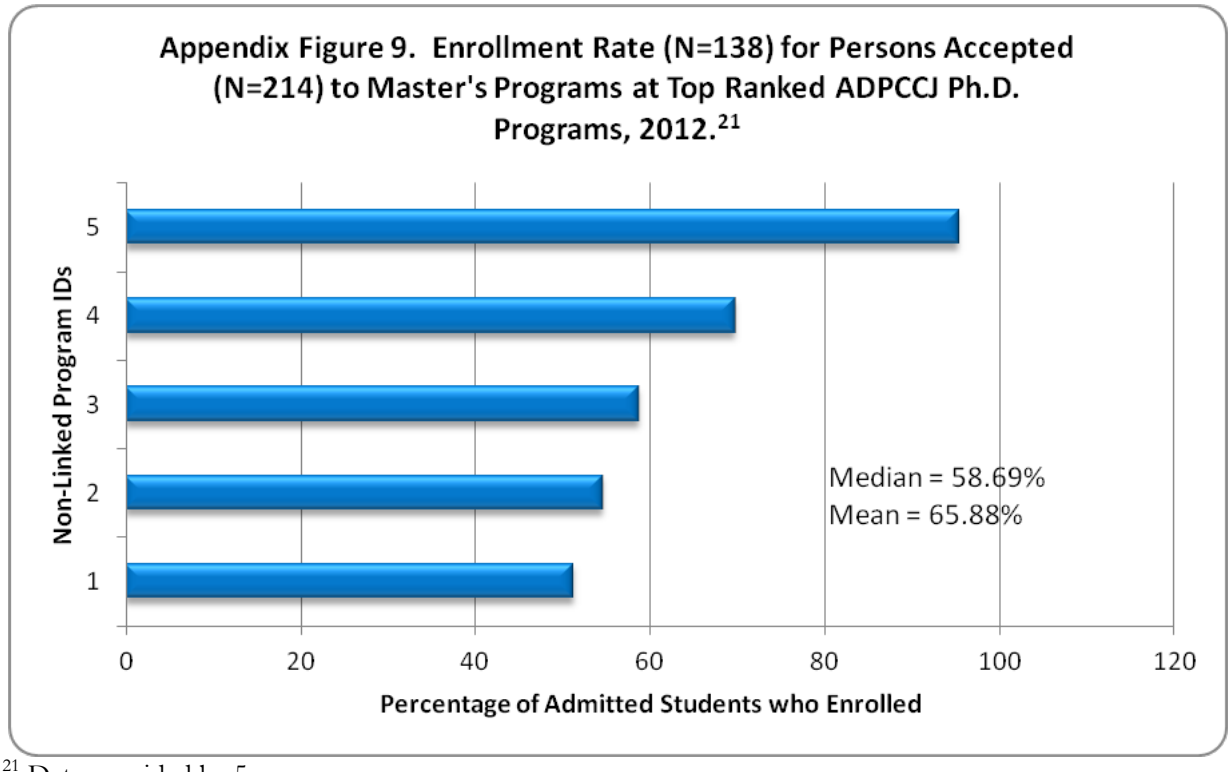
Appendix Figure 7. Employment of Recent CCJ Graduates of Top Ranked ADPCCJ Programs, 2012 (N=6 Programs, 45 Graduates)



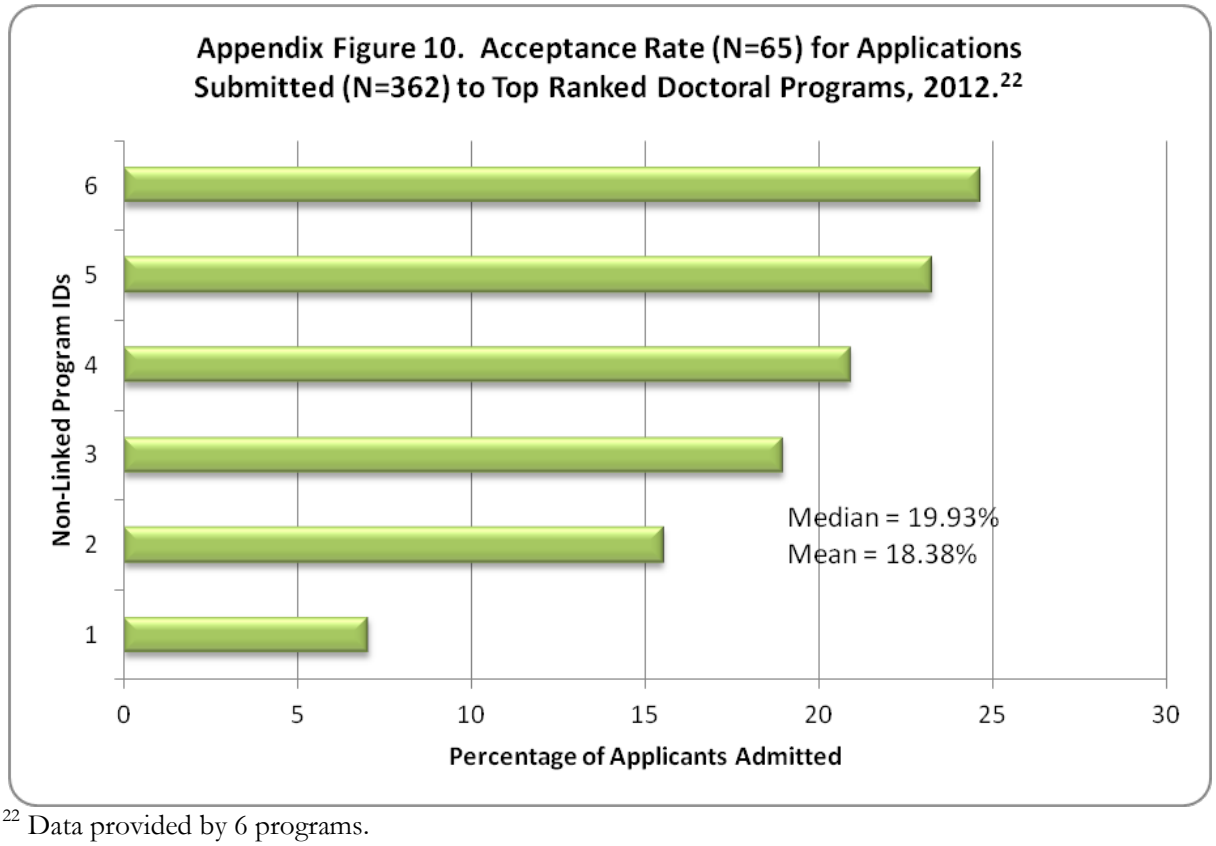
Appendix Figure 8. Acceptance Rate (N=214) for Applications Submitted (N=405) to Master's Programs at Top Ranked ADPCCJ Doctoral Programs, 2012.[20]



[20] Data provided by 5 programs.



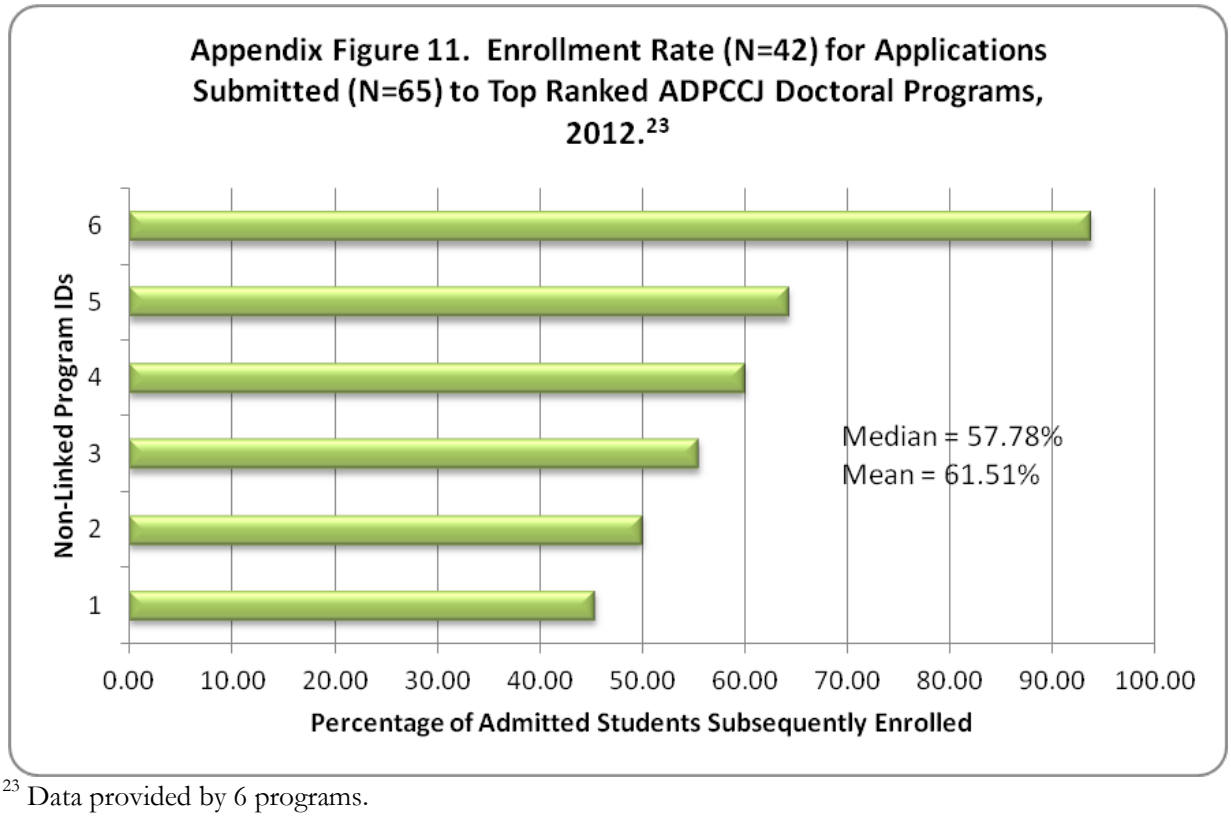
[21] Data provided by 5 programs.



[22] Data provided by 6 programs.

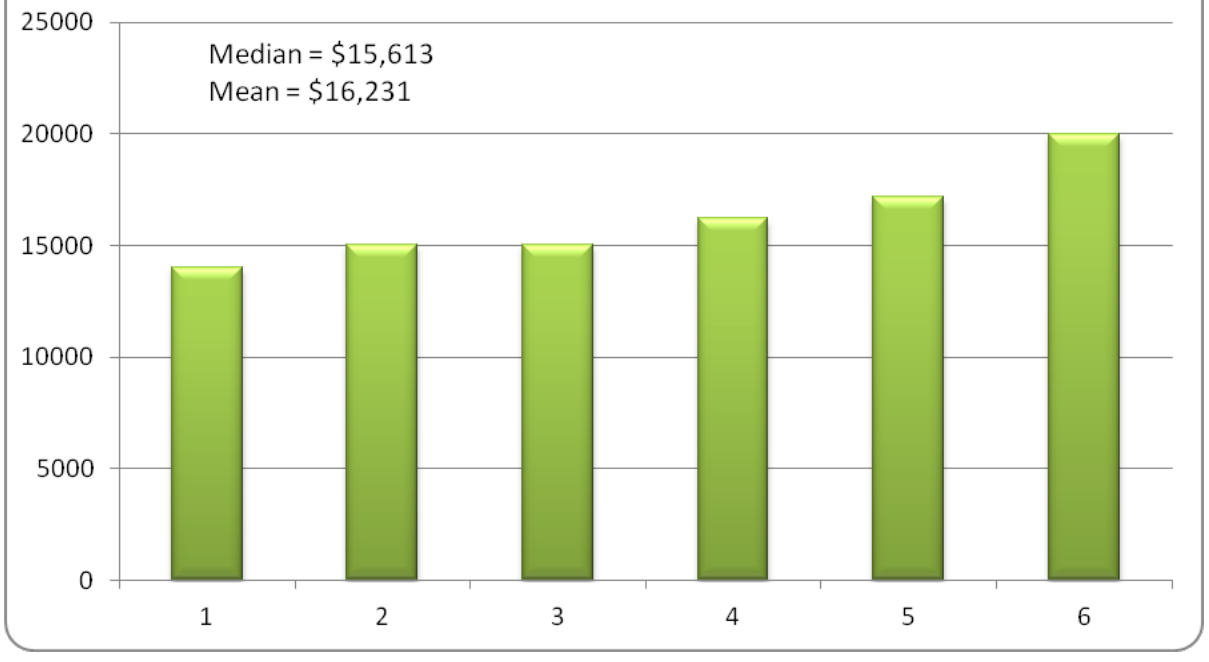
Appendix Table 7. GRE Scores for Newly Admitted Doctoral Students, Top Ranked ADPCCJ Programs, 2012 (N=6)

	Mean	Median	High	Low
Average GRE Verbal	565	585	618	434
Average GRE Quantitative	651	663	712	568
Average GRE Combined	1226	1237	1370	1002

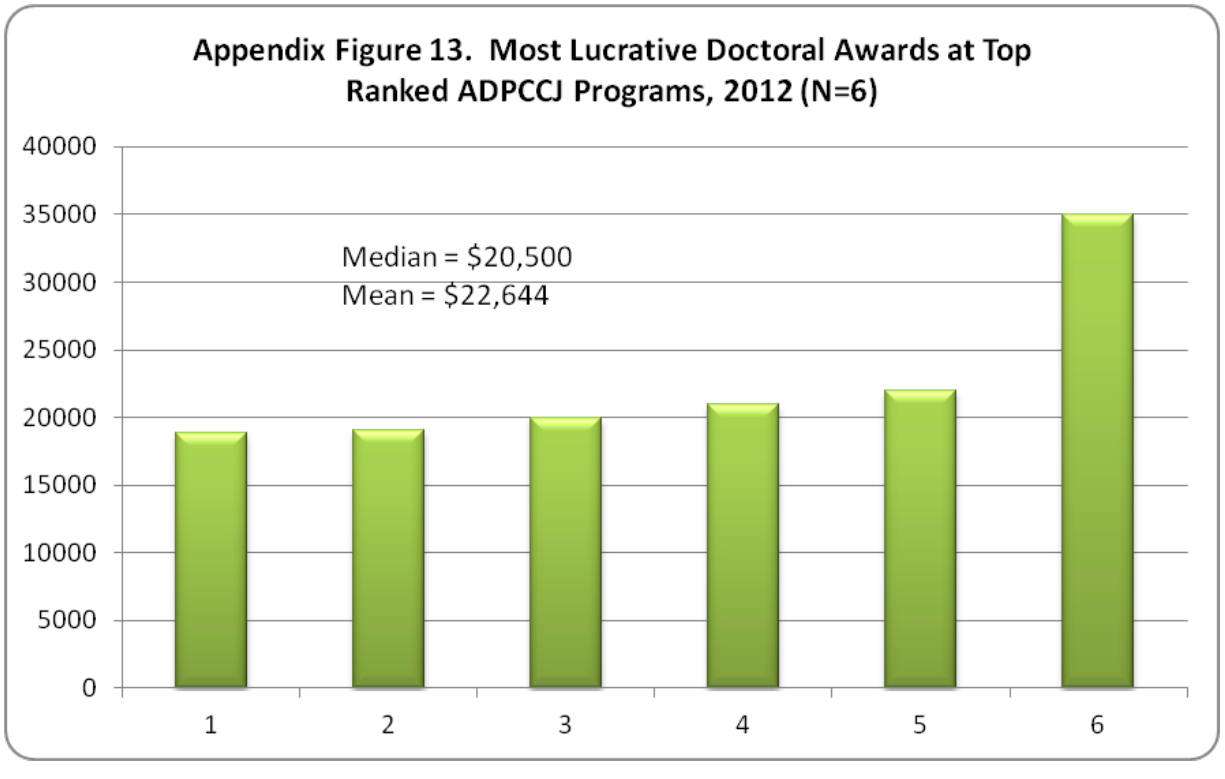


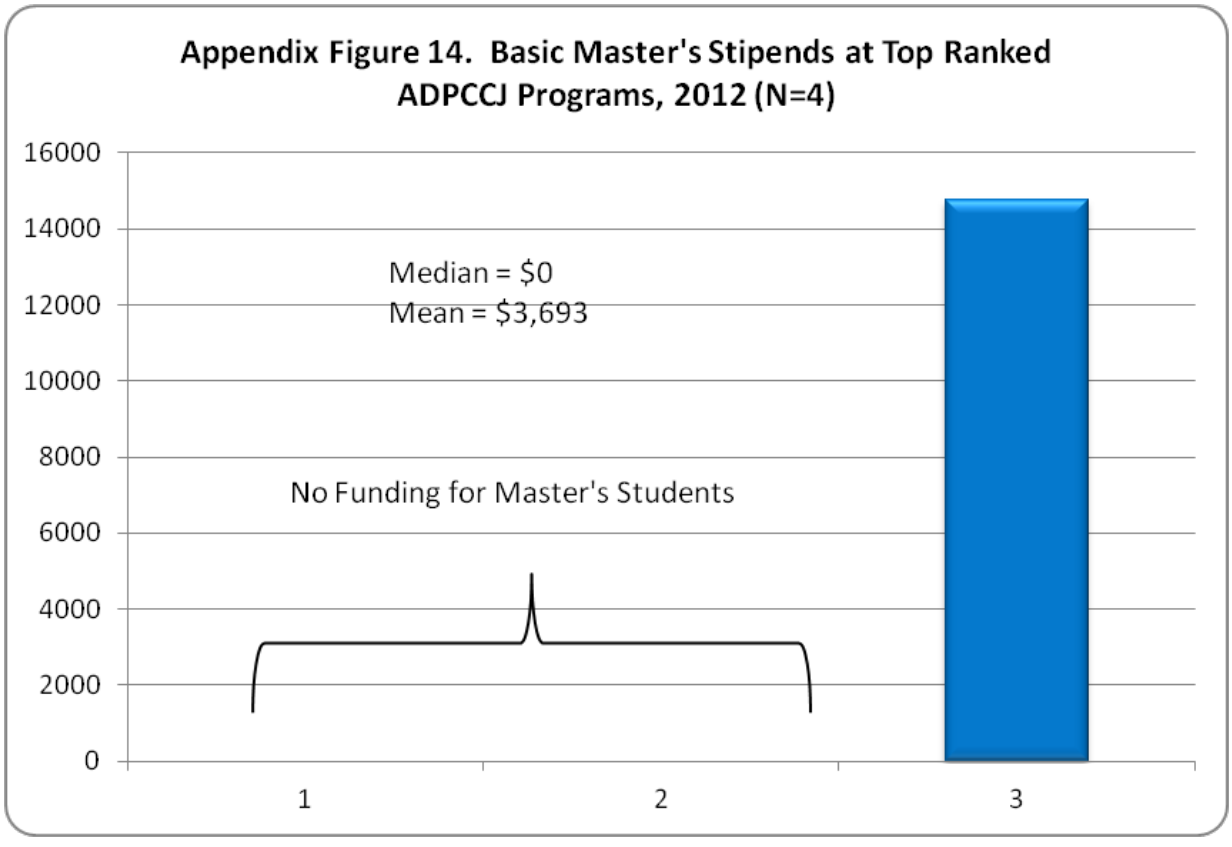
[23] Data provided by 6 programs.

Appendix Figure 12. Basic Doctoral Stipends at Top Ranked ADPCCJ Reporting Programs, 2012 (N=6)



Appendix Figure 13. Most Lucrative Doctoral Awards at Top Ranked ADPCCJ Programs, 2012 (N=6)




Appendix Figure 14. Basic Master's Stipends at Top Ranked ADPCCJ Programs, 2012 (N=4)
16000
14000
12000
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
Median = $0
Mean = $3,693
No Funding for Master's Students
1
2
3

Appendix B. List of ADPCCJ Members.

Member	Location	Year of PhD program establishment	Website
Arizona State University	Phoenix, AZ	1974	http://ccj.asu.edu
Florida State University	Tallahassee, FL	1958	www.criminology.fsu.edu/
George Mason University	Manassas, VA	--	http://cls.gmu.edu/
Georgia State University	Atlanta, GA	2010	www.cjgsu.net
Indiana University	Bloomington, IN	1997	www.indiana.edu/~crimjust/
Indiana University of Pennsylvania	Indiana, PA	1988	www.iup.edu/criminology/default.aspx
John Jay College of Criminal Justice	New York, NY	2004	www.jjay.cuny.edu/
Michigan State University	East Lansing, MI	--	www.cj.msu.edu/
Northeastern University	Boston, MA	2004	www.northeastern.edu/sccj/
Old Dominion University	Norfolk, VA	2007	http://al.odu.edu/sociology/
Pennsylvania State University	University Park, PA	1960	www.sociology.psu.edu/graduate/clj.shtml
Prairie View A&M University	Prairie View, TX	2001	www.pvamu.edu/pages/442.asp
Rutgers University	Newark, NJ	1974	www.newark.rutgers.edu/rscj/
Sam Houston State University	Huntsville, TX	1970	www.cjcenter.org/
Simon Frasier University	Burnaby, B.C. Canada	1985	www.sfu.ca/criminology/
Temple University	Philadelphia, PA	1994	www.temple.edu/cj/
Texas Southern University	Houston, TX	2008	www.tsu.edu/
Texas State University	San Marcos, TX	2009	www.cj.txstate.edu/
The American University	Washington, DC	--	www.american.edu/spa/djls/
The University of Texas-Dallas	Richardson, TX	2002	www.utdallas.edu/epps/crim/
University of Albany, SUNY	Albany, NY	1968	www.albany.edu/scj/
University of Arkansas, Little Rock	Little Rock, AR	--	http://ualr.edu/criminaljustice/
University of California, Irvine	Irvine, CA	1991	http://cls.soceco.uci.edu/
University of Central Florida	Orlando, FL	--	www.cohpa.ucf.edu/crim.jus/
University of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, OH	1991	www.cech.uc.edu/criminaljustice/
University of Delaware	Newark, DE	--	http://www.udel.edu/soc/
University of Florida	Gainesville, FL	1972	http://soccrim.clas.ufl.edu/
University of Illinois at Chicago	Chicago, IL	2002	http://criminology.las.uic.edu/
University of Maribor	Ljubljana, Slovenia	--	www.fvv.uni-mb.si/en/index.aspx
University of Maryland	College Park, MD	1977	www.ccjs.umd.edu/
University of Missouri, St. Louis	St. Louis, MO	1996	http://www.umsl.edu/~ccj/
University of Nebraska, Omaha	Omaha, NE	1994	www.unomaha.edu/criminaljustice
University of New Haven	West Haven, CT	--	www.newhaven.edu/36182
University of North Dakota	Grand Forks, ND	2003	http://arts-sciences.und.edu/criminal-justice/
University of South Carolina	Columbia, SC	2008	www.cas.sc.edu/crju/
University of South Florida	Tampa, FL	1998	http://criminology.cbcs.usf.edu/
University of Southern	Hattiesburg, MS	1998	www.cj.usm.edu/